"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
A Selig Drama De Luxe
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

Rex Beach's Wonder Story.
"THE NE'ER-DO-WELL"
at
WEST END CINEMA
Charni Road.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 9 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London, calling at Marseilles, at frequent intervals.

Steamers will also be depatched for Australia and for China and Japan.

Further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to the Undersigned.

Special opportunities are now offering for holiday trips, extending to a fortnight, to Ceylon and back.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

The British India Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South Africa at frequent intervals.

Full particulars regarding dates and fares can also be obtained on application to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan, etc.

For sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
York Building.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels. Gross Tonnage 319,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regula intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the UNDERSIGNED.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ABAD LINE.

Steamers are despatched fortnightly to Persian Gulf Ports, calling at Bunder-Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Mohamerah.
Steamers will also be despatched to Colombo, Singapore and Hongkong.

For further particulars regarding names of steamers, date of departure of the vessels and rates of freight, please apply to:—

MIRZA MOHAMED SHIRAZEE,
Shirazee Building,
15, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Bombay.

SHIPPING

ELLERMAN'S
CITY AND HALL LINES.
JOINT SERVICE
HOMEWARD

Sailing will be announced as soon as possible.

FARE.	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return	2nd Cl. Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	£.
Marseilles — London via Marseilles — —	555	885	450	630
Liverpool — — London via Marseilles out from Liverpool — —	690	1,035	480	720
	602	96	52	675
	—	948	—	712

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

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Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE PERSIAN GULF S. N. CO. LTD.

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.
1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars apply to:—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents.
121, Esplanade Road.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if the occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary & Treasurer.

HEALTHY HAIR HINTS.

The idea that baldness is a sign of intellectuality is fast being exploded.

The hair is not pushed out of the head by the great knowledge inside.

In fact many learned men use Kaminia Oil to prevent their hair from coming out.

They are succeeding with it, too.

So are many in all stages of intellectuality.

Available everywhere but it must be Kaminia Oil.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa.
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.,

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen [illegible]
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,800,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra, Amara.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq. (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris.)
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

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BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. T. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.

Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.

HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.

Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.

Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 4,50,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest with does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH-CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Deposits received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 16,21,208
Reserve Funds ..... Rs. 11,38,650

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches—

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

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THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

Offers world-wide policies on most liberal terms.

Security unquestioned.

Energetic Agents wanted:—To represent the Company throughout the Deccan.

For prospectus, etc., please apply to

B. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,
General Agents,
42, Medows Street, BOMBAY.
781

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—

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JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
113, Esplanade Road, Fort.

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THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.

MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

The House that leads in quality
A. VIANELLI,
CONFECTIONER
Chowpatty, BOMBAY.

THE MODERN HINDU HOTEL
"Lakshmi Vilas"
HIGH GROUND, BANGALORE.

The ideal accommodation for visitors to Bangalore either for a change or Business Run on the most up-to-date and modern lines. Well ventilated and luxuriously furnished rooms, food to suit all tastes thoroughly vegetarian. Prepared and served by high class Brahmins. Lit throughout by electricity.

Inclusive terms from Rs. 2 per diem.

K. T. APPANNAH,
Proprietor.

JAIPUR HOTEL.

A PALATIAL RESIDENCE of the FIRST RANK. RECOMMENDED BY CONTINENTAL VISITORS, unrivalled for Comforts and excellent Cuisine. Apply to the Proprietor for Short Guide to Jaipur.

THE TEXAS COMPANY

Incorporated in Texas' (U. S. A.)
Petroleum and its Products.
KING'S BUILDINGS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

The oil owing high grade brands of Kerosene Oil imported in cases packed in America are ready for delivery:—

BRANDS	RATE.
Southern Star 150°	Rs. 7-9-0 per case
Unicorn 125°	Rs. 6-12-0 per case

Deliveries will be made free of charge to all buyers in Bombay.

For further particulars apply to

Messrs. AHMED HUSEIN & Co.
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.

20 APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TEL. NO. 3409.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE SHOP OF MESSRS. PARANJAPYE ATHLYE & Co., CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers will on FRIDAY, the 12th and SUNDAY, the 14th day of January 1917, commencing at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by public auction in the shop in "Soman" Buildings on Girgaum Road, Tramway Line by order of the concerned the entire stock-in-trade, shop furniture etc purchased from Messrs. Paranjapye Athlye & Co. chemists and druggists comprising various kinds of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, surgical and veterinary instruments, Hospital requisites, Pasteur's syringes, disinfectants, specialities in veterinary line, electric apparatus, pumps, measure glasses, retorts, mortar and pestals, ice cream freezers, Remington typewriter, shop furniture such as glass door cupbords, show cases, writing tables, iron safe with stand etc., etc.

The above is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 521.

SALE TO-DAY AT 5 P.M.
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADALLA VILLAGE AT SEWRI

Under instructions from Mr. Abdul Cadir Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, the son and heir of Haji Ismail Gulmahomed, the mortgagee and on account and risk of the heirs and legal representatives of Abdullah Currimbhoy, the mortgagor, in exercise of the power of sale reserved in the indenture of mortgage dated 25th day of July 1910, and made between Abdullah Currimbhai of the one part and Haji Ismail Gulmahomed of the other part. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS-DAY Wednesday, the 16th day of January 1917 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following property on the premises.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.—All that piece or parcel of Tocca ground with tenements etc situate at Vadalla Village at Sewri without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 4,020 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 112-154, New Nos. 14907 and 15225, Old Survey No. 2 and New Survey No. 3/2290 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 2359 and Street No. 1063 and bounded on or towards the north by the properties of Jamsetji Bhikajee Naigamwalla and Nanda, widow on or towards the south by the properties of Bhasker Soonderji, and Gopinath Sunderji, on or towards the East by the ground belonging to Government and on or towards the West by a public gowan.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Mathubhai Jamietram and Madan, Solicitors, for the mortgagee at their office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS AND HOUSE OWNERS.

BONA-FIDE SALE OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, GLASSWARE, LAMPWARE, ELECTRIC CHANDELLIERS, Etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by public auction on SATURDAY, the 13th SUNDAY, the 14th SATURDAY the 20th and SUNDAY the 21st days of January 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp at the shop and godown of Khoja Sumar Sivji Esq., opposite to Mr. Husain Nensey Nathoo, at Chukla all the surplus stock-in-trade consisting of:—

Lampware, such as electric bent and baloon shaped chandelliers for wedding festivals, Kitson's lights, electric shades, wall brackets, ruby glass lamps, candle light chandelliers, electric switches, gas light globes and fittings, Phillips' 4 volt lamps, table lamps, Strip lights, Kerosine oil lamps, etc. etc.

Glassware such as cut glass decanters fruit dishes, dinner, tea and coffee sets soda tumblers wine glasses champaigne glasses, cut-glass ice pails, glass domes chimneys, cups and saucers, flower pots, pedestals, etc. Furniture such as glass inlaid sofas chairs and side tables serviceable for wedding and other auspicious occasions Venetian small and big mirrors, wall brackets with morrors, camptables, bentwood chairs, teakwood and iron cots, dressing and wash-hand tables, marble top hall tables, teacops, glass bead door and window chicks, silk and tapestry curtains, flags, rich Persian carpets, show cases, tables, jardineers etc. Platedware such as electre plate trays, spoons, forks and knives etc.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 140 CWTS OF OLD IRON HOOPS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vussonji Velji and on account and risk of the defaulting purchaser, Mr. Sivji Kersondas, the late Waste Broker of Messrs. Wolf & Co. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co will sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 12th day of January, 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at "N" Shed, Prince's Dock, the following:—

About 140 cwts of old iron hoops for cotton bales.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917.

MENESSE & CO.

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 11,000 TONS C. P. MANGANESSE ORE.

Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co. (in Liquidation.)

Under instructions from G. L. Corbett, Esquire, I.C.S. Liquidator of the Hostile Firms, C. P., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by public auction on Tuesday the 23rd January 1917 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Wadi Bunder & Clarke Bunder, Bombay Messrs. K. Ettlinger & Co's (in Liquidation) Stocks of Manganese Ore, in the following lots:—

About 2062 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 2863 tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 966½ tons C. P. Manganese Ore.
About 4719½ tons C. P. Manganese Ore. (Chikla.)
About 176½ tons C. P. Manganese Ore (Netra).
About 164 tons Gujerat Manganese Ore (Pani).

The above weights are according to the abovenamed Firm's Books, but the liquidator accepts no responsibility for their accuracy.

Intending bidders may inspect the stocks and draw samples for analysis on application to Messrs. K. Ettlinger's Bombay Shipping Agency, 24, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10 January 1917.

P. WARUSAVITANE BROS.

JEWELLERS AND DEALERS IN PRECIOUS STONES.

A large selection of Ceylon hand-made laces always in stock.

CEYLON DEPOT,
Opp. G. P. O., Fort Street,
BOMBAY.

PARISIAN DAIRY CO., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, for high class Table, Butter, Rich Cream and Milk. 663

BUSINESS NOTICES

"WANTED" "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES

may be had on application to—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

JOB PRINTING.—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6 Medows Street, Fort.

MOTOR VEHICLE.

FOR SALE—Fords New Ford Seconds Tubes Tyres and Accessories. Repairs Painting overhauling Undertaken.

OMIAR MOTOR WORKS CO.,
Hughes Road, Chowpatti.

WANTED

WANTED—2nd and 4th ENGINEERS for a transport. Apply HILL, SON & KNOX, 61, Meadow Street, Bombay. 6589

WANTED—CAPTAIN and CHIEF OFFICER for steamer. Apply sharp stating experience and salary required to Box No. 475, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6587

WANTED—PARTNER in old lucrative chemist shop. For ½ share. Doctor Chemists Compounder Clerk preferred. Apply to Box No. 473, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6569

AN intelligent B.A., LL.B., for some time LECTURER, desires employment as a TUTOR or PRIVATE SECRETARY. Please write to Box No. 478, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6594

WANTED—A SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of Accounts. Apply with copies of testimonials to Messrs. B. ARBUTHNOT & Co., Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. 6597

WANTED—[illegible] School. Write to Box No. 481, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6596

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK with 3 years' office experience. Matric failed. Typist or Account Clerk, Gujarati Hindu preferred. Send with fully written details NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL, Churchgate Street. 6611

WANTED—Persons to earn Rs. 5 daily from a capital of Rs. 15 only, in our quickest selling line Sample, if desired, enclose Annas Six. Particulars free from J. J. SHAH, c/o Nrisinh Hindu Lodge, Bombay, No. 2. (See between 8 and 10 a.m. or write enclosing stamp for reply). 6607

WANTED—An EDUCATED HINDU GOVERNESS to take charge of three children in a Hindu family to educate them and to take general care of them. Apply sharp with copies of testimonials and the pay expected to Box No. 479, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6593

WANTED—MEN, WOMEN and CHILDREN, to know that the record Serial the "IRON CLAW" is running its last week in Bombay. Not to have seen it is a calamity. Read what the Press have said about it and visit the OLYMPIA, Sandhurst Road, any day of this week, certain at 7, 8-45 or 10-30 p.m. 6559

PARENTS.—Have you considered the future of your Boys? THE EMPIRE TUITION CLASS, the acknowledged Centre of Education, for ENGLISH, Mathematics, Languages, etc., etc., will train your Sons and place them in good earning Positions. WHOLE-DAY and EVENING General English Classes. Enrolments Daily. Violin, Mandolin Tuitions arranged. Pamphlet Free. Write or Call at 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox and Co., Fort.

WANTED—For the Shire Highlands Ry. Nyaseland, Ld, Limbe, in British Central Africa.

TWO INDIAN ENGINE DRIVERS £10 per month consolidated.

TERMS.—Three years agreement, free quarters, free medical attendance, free return passage and travelling expenses whilst on duty.

Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 482, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 6606

FRENCH INSTITUTE.

PUBLIC and PRIVATE CLASSES are or can be opened for students at all stages.

1. *Beginners*: Mondays, Thursdays, 9-10 a.m.
2. *Advanced*: Tuesdays, Fridays, 9-10 a.m.

Fee: Rs. 8 per month, payable in advance.

Apply to PROF. LOUIS PELTIER, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE.—One WESTINGHOUSE D. C. shunt wound 15 B. H. P. 460 volts, 860/1100 R. P. M. complete with shunt regulator and pulley. Apply to Box No. 15, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1035

TO BE LET

TO LET—One large Airy room for Office at 54, Apollo St. Apply sharp to Box No. 480, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 6595

TO BE LET—Immediately at Santa Cruz (5 minutes' walk from the Station) a small one-storeyed bungalow with compound. For rent &c. Apply to Mr. LAM, Naosari Buildings, Fort. 6598

PUBLIC NOTICES

GRAND LODGE OF ALL SCOTTISH FREEMASONRY IN INDIA.

A FUNERAL GRAND LODGE will be held at FREEMASONS' HALL, Bombay, on FRIDAY, the 12th January at 6-30 p.m. in memory of the late Mr. C. D. FURDOONJI. The Service will be open to Master Masons of recognised Constitutions.

J. C. MISTREE,
6596. Pro. G. Secretary.

NOTICE.

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY INFORMED that FOUR DEFERRED SHARES of Tata Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., bearing Nos. 506 7, 1497 and 17109 and standing in the name of the undersigned in the books of the said Company are LOST or MISLAID and that application has been made to the said Company for issuing duplicates thereof.

Dated the 8th day of January 1917.

CHHOTALAL MULCHAND SHA,
159, Bhuleshwar Street, Bombay. 6594

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received in the Agent's Office, opposite Church Gate Station, Bombay, up to 12 noon, (S.T.), on MONDAY, 23rd January, 1917, for the purchase of coal ashes accumulated between the 1st September 1915 and 28th January 1917, on the B. B. and C. I. Railway Broad Gauge System and Branches.

Forms of Tender can be had from the Loco. and Carr. Superintendent, Parel, on payment of annas 8 for each form.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

A. C. OWEN,
Secretary to Agent.
6603

NOTICE

[illegible] (Centre of 1st) 2nd and [illegible] and for brick ballast to be burnt [illegible] University grounds or in the grounds of the tenderer. The bricks to be delivered at kiln, sorted and stacked as per detailed [illegible] and specifications, available in the office of the Superintendent of Works, Benares. Tenders must be delivered in sealed covers with an earnest money of Rs. 200 in Government Currency Notes in the said office on or before the 1st of February 1917 between the hours of 11 a.m. and 4 p.m. the earnest money being returned in case of unsuccessful tenders.

In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm it must be signed by each member thereof, or, in the event of the absence of any partner, it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding a Power of Attorney authorising him to do so.

JWALA PRASADA, B.A.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, United Provinces P.W.D. on deputation to and Superintendent of Works, Benares Hindu University.

Benares, 6th January, 1917. 6609.

NOTICE.

ETTLINGER'S (Calcutta) SHIPPING AGENCY
ETTLINGER'S (Bombay) SHIPPING AGENCY.
ETTLINGER'S BUYING AGENCY.
KAMPTEE
(In liquidation.)

IN accordance with paragraph 24 of the Enemy Trading (winding up) Order, 1916, creditors of the above mentioned firms are hereby required to prove their debts or claims on or before the 7th day of February, 1917.

G. L. CORBETT,
Liquidator of Hostile Firms,
Central Provinces.
7th January, 1917. 6581

NOTICE.

JEENA & Co. are prepared to clear and ship goods on quite reasonable terms including or excluding landing, warehousing, rent, insurance, duty, cartage and for delivery at the railway station or any part of Bombay.

All charges must be paid before delivery.

Special terms can be arranged with mercantile firms or others who may wish us to conduct their sole clearing and forwarding work.

JEENA & Co.,
84, Churchgate Street,
820 Fort, Bombay.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

ADVERTISERS are requested to note that the management cannot guarantee to insert advertisements in the "Bombay Chronicle" unless the copies reach this office before 6-0 p.m., (S.T.)

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle."
Bombay, 30th August, 1916.

PUBLIC NOTICES

CATHOLIC MALE ORPHANAGE RAFFLE.

Drawn on 2nd January 1917.
The following are the Winning Numbers.

GENERAL DRAWING :—

1	B	10740	68	A	504	135	D	5857
2	B	63235	69	A	67613	136	A	20908
3	B	64413	70	D	9692	137	D	4791
4	B	68646	71	A	45116	138	A	4911
5	A	39043	72	A	61089	139	B	21235
6	B	11050	73	C	51074	140	C	12483
7	D	6518	74	B	8650	141	C	31194
8	B	41633	75	C	44250	142	C	47217
9	C	46204	76	A	1517	143	C	14950
10	A	57556	77	C	50166	144	C	45349
11	A	67528	78	A	71931	145	A	67989
12	A	11039	79	C	37118	146	A	35196
13	C	41049	80	C	34973	147	C	1081
14	C	37643	81	C	51570	148	A	64752
15	A	4287	82	C	30516	149	A	68612
16	C	35430	83	C	15103	150	B	7270
17	C	34426	84	B	2244	151	C	5236
18	C	44180	85	A	60539	152	A	57020
19	C	51112	86	A	13027	153	B	44906
20	B	3964	87	B	4179	154	B	70729
21	A	12711	88	C	45854	155	C	52614
22	A	45187	89	A	32606	156	C	1791
23	A	34935	90	C	12795	157	D	1355
24	C	29442	91	B	30255	158	B	13613
25	C	28012	92	B	3691	159	A	15981
26	C	22248	93	C	35256	160	C	9583
27	C	35712	94	C	38348	161	A	49235
28	A	44102	95	C	4721	162	A	20603
29	A	59824	96	B	1998	163	A	8830
30	A	71517	97	B	7952	164	B	72227
31	A	19862	98	A	56745	165	A	8446
32	B	3612	99	B	12969	166	B	28546
33	B	7854	100	A	50104	167	B	47178
34	A	20206	101	B	68479	168	B	24650
35	C	44052	102	B	48741	169	A	24587
36	B	44897	103	B	1343	170	B	49957
37	B	14614	104	C	48492	171	C	37742
38	A	59490	105	A	18105	172	B	19207
39	A	21521	106	C	28256	173	A	1535
40	B	23386	107	C	6386	174	A	10421
41	C	22316	108	C	48637	175	B	68358
42	A	14813	109	B	1637	176	A	51766
43	C	30908	110	D	2964	177	C	27544
44	C	45803	111	B	53552	178	A	46700
45	C	14957	112	B	3120	179	B	38743
46	B	34498	113	B	46258	180	B	63172
47	C	32498	114	A	48819	181	B	30957
48	A	7932	115	B	6472	182	A	36728
49	B	34225	116	C	22452	183	C	1358
50	D	8761	117	B	68477	184	A	33740
51	A	46685	118	A	49527	185	A	55661
52	D	934	119	D	5074	186	A	29201
53	C	14032	120	C	36190	187	D	7655
54	B	1925	121	C	25542	188	B	4160
55	A	54918	122	A	[illegible]	189	[illegible]	
56	B	48550	123	A	[illegible]	190	[illegible]	
57	A	44393	124	B	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
59	B	72543	126	B	[illegible]	193	[illegible]	
60	A	15028	127	A	[illegible]	194	[illegible]	
61	D	7334	128	C	[illegible]	195	[illegible]	
62	D	1406	[illegible]	[illegible]	54733	196	[illegible]	40932
63	A	54930	130	A	7928	197	C	30060
64	A	1426	131	C	47635	198	A	12403
65	A	10454	132	C	35304	199	D	574
66	D	5692	133	C	5232	200	A	24100
67	B	16022	134	A	20361			

SPECIAL DRAWING.

Prize No.	Winning Ticket.	Prize.
1	A 15	Rupees Five hundred.
2	C 449	Rupees Two hundred and fifty.
3	A 88	Rupees One hundred and twenty.
4	B 536	Rupees fifty.
5	B 776	Rupees twenty-five.

D. P. HYDE,
Director.

Complete Lists, giving Names and Addresses of Winners will be ready in a few days

NOTICE.

FOR SALE—A HYDRAULIC PASSENGER LIFT in working order at Green's Mansions, Apollo Bunder. Offers invited. Please apply to the ASSISTANT SECRETARY, The Indian Hotels Co., Ltd., Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay. 6548

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Rezais 300 in good condition, size 7 ft. by 5 ft. weight each 7 lbs. 4 oz. Price 1,000.

Apply O. C. DEPOT,
114th Mahrattas,
6575 POONA.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED,

BOMBAY BRANCH.

REQUIRED a few experienced Clerks. Good pay to good men. Only applications from men with Banking experience will be considered. 6592

PICTURES & PHOTOS

Framed Smartly at the Cheapest Rates,

KING & CO.,
Next to Evans Frasers.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.
No. 13 of 1917.

Re DAULATRAI NANDLAL SANGHVI, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, lately doing business in jewellery at Dina Building, Gowlia Tank Road, outside the Fort an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the abovenamed DAULATRAI NANDLAL SANGHVI has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvent do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvent do immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon him, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 9th day of January, 1917.

R. B. PATEL,
Chief Clerk.

Chief Clerk's Office, High Court, Fort, Bombay, this 9th January, 1917. 6612

IT WILL PAY YOU

TO PURCHASE

YOUR PHOTO REQUISITES

ONLY FROM

S. MAHADEO & SON

54-56 Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

N.B.—All kinds of amateurs' works and repairs to cameras &c., carefully executed.

SALE BY AUCTION

BENNETT & CO.

NO. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of very valuable Mahogany English furniture, rare and very old carved and open furniture, rich English clocks by James Alec...be, solid, silverware, rare and old China jars and vases, rich cut glass chandeliers, etc., etc.

Under instructions from the Executors of the late Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on THURSDAY, the 25th, and FRIDAY, the 26th day of January, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, sell by Public Auction, at Braganza Hall, Victoria Road, Byculla, next to Dr. Masina's Hospital, rich and made to order very valuable English Mahogany drawing, dining and bed room furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware and solid silverware, rare and very old carved and open carved black wood furniture, consisting of mahogany rich silk and leather lined drawing room sofas, chairs and easy chairs, mahogany large dining table, mahogany dining chairs, large single and double mahogany almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, mahogany dressing tables and chest of drawers, English marble top pier tables with pier glasses, black wood open carved oval and round tables and teapoys, silk lined black wood sofas, black wood carved single and double bedsteads, rich English brass bedsteads, English chiming clocks by James McCabe, rich figures and fancy ornaments, old and rare China jars and vases, fancy old English vases and figures, rich oil paintings, engravings, and oleographs, one sweet toned semigrand piano, rich China matting of drawing and bed room specially ordered out from China, 20, 15, 10 and 6 lights rich cut glass hanging chandeliers, electric, table and hanging fans, with regulators, iron safe on stands, copper cooking utensils, horse food crushing machines, ice box, one large English cooking stove with hot water tank, etc., etc.

Also very rich garden glass and earthen pots with pedestals, rich standard roses, best palms, crottons, ferns, bigonians, garden implements, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view, 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF SERVICEABLE METER FITTINGS.

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 11th January at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Central Stores (Water Works Stores), Chinchpokly :—

A large quantity of serviceable meter fittings Taylor meter parts such as drum with and without worm, worm for drum, wheel for worms, brass dial rings, worms and wheels, upright spindles, old pattern dial complete, hands for meter, brass filter and strainer, wheel for upright spindle, Siemens meter parts such as enamelled dial brass cover, hand registering, hands for Siemens meter sizes, washer rubber and canvas meter cap, bottom plate with spindle, brass coupling inlet and outlet, C. I., strainer, C. I., caps, C. I., clamp, C. I., bottom plate, Kent meter parts such as dial enamel and dial complete standard brackets rolling standard meter, valve slide standard meter plates Siemens laidlow such as brass ring with pointers spindle, C. I., bottom plate, Kennedy meter parts such as wooden worm, etc.

AUCTION SALE of White Tissue Paper and Papre Glazed Paper.

On Saturday the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs Bennet & Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the Bank concerned and on account and risk of the concerned :—

2757 Bombay made in Norway No. 50/102 equal 53 Bales white M. G. tissue paper.
2957 Bombay made in Norway No. 1/32, No. 72/103 and No. 145/174 equal 94 Bales Ozhre glazed paper.

On SATURDAY, the 13th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, etc.

By order of the concerned.

One silver vaze, one silver jug and 2 silver plates.

AT 2 p.m. (S.T.)

1 secondhand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 secondhand glass fronted miniature brougham.
1 secondhand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram.
1 grey horse, aged, quiet in saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF LEATHER SCRAPS AND LEATHER CUTTINGS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Sir Adamji Pirbhoy and Sons, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will on MONDAY, the 15th January, 1917, sell by public auction at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at Tardeo on the Mill Premises the following in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

One large lot of Leather scraps and Leather cuttings.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods should be cleared away the next day on payment of the balance of the purchase money.

The above will be on view on the morning of the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1917.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY

THE ROYAL YAKUTI
(ANANG VILAS.)

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the nerve power and is a specific for diseases. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the trumpet as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory and to guard against debility. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It restores strength and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires, it is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees ten only. Postage extra. No. PARHEZ necessary.

Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM, Rajkot,
Kathiawar.

IN 5 MINUTES

BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM

cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SALE BY AUCTION

MESSRS. SORABJI COWASJI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
21, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, situate at Dwarkadas Street, near Lazar Gate, Fort, Bombay.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

An Appeal from its Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Appeal No. 38 of 1915.
Suit No. 269 of 1914.

Nanivahu, widow of Hari Dharamsey .....Appellant and 1st Defendant.
vs.
Ladkabai, widow of Laljee Waljee and another.....Respondents and Plaintiffs.

And

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 1070 of 1913.

Narsey Dharamsey .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Nanivahu, widow and another ... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will, by the directions of Nanivahu, widow of Hari Dharamsi, the Receiver, appointed in the above suit, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Decree, made in the above appeal on the 9th day of March, 1916, sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 13th day of January, 1917, at 4-30 p.m., (S.T.), the undermentioned property on the premises :—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Dwarkadas Street, within the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Municipality under Ward A. No. 2606, and Street Nos. 64, 66, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 707, New No. 5904, Old Survey No. 792, and New Survey No. 8512, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, and beyond that the property of Jairaj Maharanji, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the South by Dwarkadas Lane, and on or towards the North by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Madhavji Kamdar and Chotubhai, Attorneys for the Receiver, at their Office, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned, Auctioneers.

SALE at the premises No. 363-367, Hornby Row, next to Messrs. Combridge, on THURSDAY, 18th and FRIDAY, 19th instant.

TO LOVERS OF HOUSE DECORATION AND COLLECTORS OF WORKS OF ARTS AND CURIOS.

The undersigned will sell by public auction on the day and premises at above, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), each day, a choice assemblage of Chinese and Japanese Porcelain and Works of Arts and Curios comprising large Jardinieres painted in yellow enamel colours flower pots of Old Chinese designs, vases, bottles, beakers, jars and tea caddies decorated with archaic designs, large jars 18, 24 and 30 inches high with decoration on lustrous black ground, a pair of valuable Imari Jars 48in. high painted in gold and coral red blue, white garden seats, sets of flower bowls, flower baskets, turquoise and self glazed porcelain, Pekin cloisonne enamel vases and incense burners, and transparent enamel works, bronze works costly and rare emerald green jade bowls, figure and boxes skillfully carved in white jade, silver enamelled filgree work, silk embroidered Chinese bed covers; pillow cushions; mantelpieces; carved ivory; an elaborately carved writing table; a pair of old blackwood chiffoniers in bold carving, and similar other works of arts.

Will be on view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 10th January, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

QUEEN OF BOMBAY.

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AT 6-45 & 10.

SPLENDID & VARIED PROGRAMME.

"THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK."

Five reel drama starring the famous and beautiful Mary Fuller. It is the story of a young girl who exchanged the promise of marriage for a good education. While at College she wrote a novel which makes her famous and she absolves herself from her bargain. How she eventually finds love and casts off her early shackle one must see the picture to discover.

"A CIRCUMSTANTIAL SCANDAL."

A man sees his wife with his friend while he himself is talking to the friend's wife. Each of the four suspect the others of intrigue, though the whole affair was an accident, and some hearty laughter is thus provided.

The latest
PATHE GAZETTE

ONLY EUROPEAN ORCHESTRA IN BOMBAY.

PRESS NOTES OF THE WEEK.

"Another good evening's entertainment. Those who visit this theatre can be assured of a pleasant two hours' amusement."—"ADVOCATE OF INDIA."

"An interesting bill which will be enjoyed thoroughly by all the patrons of the Royal Opera House."—"BOMBAY CHRONICLE."

Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Annas 8 and 4, Box seats Rs. 2.

In Aid of War Relief Fund

Under the Distinguished Patronage of their Excellencies LORD and LADY WILLINGDON

THE GANDHARVA NATAK MANDAL

will perform at

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

ON

MONDAY 15th January 1917.

at 9-15 p. m. (S. T.)

The Classical Play.

SHAKUNTAL.

Acts I, III, IV, V, VII.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon have kindly consented to be present.

The tickets will be had at Mandali's residence Tijoriwalla's Bungalow Grant Road from Tuesday 9th instant.

K. P. PANDIT,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

AMUSEMENTS

DON'T MISS IT !

THE SECOND HALF OF THE WONDERFUL-FILM

"THE NE'ER DO WELL"

AT THE

WEST END CINEMA.

ALSO A SPLENDID

CHARLES CHAPLIN

COMIC.

5, 6-45, 8-30, 10.

IT'S GOT THEM ALL BEAT.

Yes, the Adventures of "THE PEG O' THE RING",

The Latest and Greatest UNIVERSAL Serial—5 weeks, 30 reels—has got them all beaten,—not only beaten, but entirely outclassed in power of crowd-getting, in PUNCHES, in STORY, and in SWIFTNESS OF ACTION.

HUGE in CONCEPTION UNIQUE in PLOT DIFFERENT in ATMOSPHERE and NEW and CLEVER in MANNER

THE PEG O' THE RING

stands alone as

The BEST serial on the Market to-day.

Headed by the TWO GREATEST SERIAL STARS GRECE CUNARD and FRANCIS FORD and including a Huge Cast of Talent, Acts, Incidents, and Real Circus Events—"THE PEG O' THE RING" tops them all.

See the Second Instalment of this serial sensational this week at

THE ALHAMBRA CINEMA

NEAR SANDHURST ROAD.

THE POPULAR PICTURE PALACE OF BOMBAY

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY, COMMENCING 7, 8-45 AND 10-30.

EXTRA MATINEE SHOWS ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 5 P. M

PRICES OF ADMISSION Re. 1, As. 8, 4 and 2.

LAST NIGHT OF OUR PRESENT

ALL ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME ! !

6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m.

GAIETY THEATRE EDWARDES

PALACE OF VARIETIES

presents the ever popular

SPANISH DANCERS and SINGERS.

THE

MALAGAS

Scoring greater success than ever,

THE LAST WORD FOR DANCES.

SIGNORITA

MALAGA

In Catchy French and Italian Songs.

ESSIE JENNINGS

Bombay's favourite in a repertoire of up-to-date Songs.

Above will be Proceeded by a Brilliant

LONDON PRODUCTION

3-Part Drama.

THE STOLEN HEIRESS

And our Special

KEYSTONE COMEDY

TO-MORROW OUR GALA NIGHT ! !

WATCH FOR FULL PARTICULARS ! ! !

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Near Crawford Market,

TO-NIGHT

THE SERIAL EXTRAORDINARY

PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING
PEG O' THE RING

2nd INSTALMENT—6 REELS

Featuring the two greatest serial stars LUCILLE LOVE AND COUNT HUGO.

The greatest film shown on Earth.

TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

KARANI'S POCKET DIARIES.

Full page for each date, Pencil, Elastic Band, Gilt Edges.

Small size 4"×2¾" As. fourteen.
Large size 5"×3¼" Re. one.

Many other varieties from 7 ans to Rs 2-8 each.

J. B. KARANI'S SONS.

BOOKSELLERS &c.,

Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

COMMENCING MONDAY JANUARY 15TH.

EVERY EVENING AT 9-45 P. M.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the

BANDMAN COMEDY COY.

16 London Artistes

Including HARRY CORSON CLRAKE (Mr. MANHATTON) and MARGERET DALE OWEN.

for a short season only in the latest London and New York Success

MONDAY & TUESDAY JAN. 15th & 16th.

For the first time in Bombay!

"WHOSE BABY ARE YOU"

A screaming farcical comedy in 3 acts.

WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY JAN. 17th & 18th

For the first time in Bombay.

The Great Garrick Theatre Success

"THE ROTTERS."

A tale of a Disrespectable family an original Satirical Comedy in 3 Acts.

FRIDAY & SATURDAY JAN. 19th & 20th.

For the first time in Bombay.

An uproarious Farcical Comedy

"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"

Sunday at 6 p. m. Half Price MATINEE.

"WHAT DID TOMKINS DO"

Prices, Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.

Matinees, Rs. 3, 2, 1 & Annas 8.

Plan now open at ROSE & Co,

THE

ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD.

TO-NIGHT

THE LION'S WARD.

4,500 ft.

ANIMAL DRAMA.

SATURDAY, 13th JAN. 1917.

PROTEA—Part IV

SHORTLY COMING

MYSTERY OF AL-SIN

A super Serial of 45,000 feet.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will be held of the Society in the TOWN HALL. Last day for receiving pictures is THURSDAY noon 8th March. 1917.

For particulars and prospectus apply to

HON. SEC.,

Elphinstone College, Fort. 6602

AMUSEMENTS

THE EMPIRE

THE EMPIRE

BOMBAY'S PICTURE HOUSE PAR EXCELLENCE

Every Evening at 6-30, 8-30& 10 p.m.

THE EMPIRE

Presents

The Famous English Romantic Actor

LEWIS WALLER

IN

Sir A. Conan Doyle's Great Play

"BRIGADIER GERARD"

A stirring story of the days when Napoleon's power was waning.

AN ALL-BRITISH PRODUCTION!

FULL CAST OF LONDON PLAYERS.

FOR THE WORLD'S BEST IN PICTURES !

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND FINEST CINEMA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLAYHOUSE

EVERY EVENING AT 9-30 SHARP.

LAST 4 NIGHTS ! ! !

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

presents

The World Famous British Comedienne

ADA REEVE

and London Company

TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 P. M.

NEW VARIETY PROGRAMME

ADA REEVE

in a new programme of songs from repertoire

TO-MORROW, JANUARY 11th

VAUDEVILLE

and the Farcical Comedy

"ELIZA COMES TO STAY"

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12th

The Great Lancashire Comedy

"HOBSON'S CHOICE"

SATURDAY, JANUARY 13th AT 9-30

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GRAND VAUDEVILLE PROGRAMME.

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THE ASIAN CINEMA HALL

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PATHE GAZETTE

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This establishment has been specially awarded the following Certificate:—

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16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govindji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a Certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

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(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, *Secretary.*

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THE SUTARFENNY (a kind of thread like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALVAS of different description such as (*a*) Mahim Halva (or Viv). (*b*) Saffron Halva with almonds, (*c*) Gummy Halva, (*d*) Rose scented Halva, (*e*) Vanila Halva. (*f*) Muskati Halva, (*g*) Ice Cream Halva (*h*) Orange Halva.

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Mary Stuart.	,, 2 ,,	1 4 0
Robert Macaire (or the French Bandit in London).	,, 2 ,,	1 0 0
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for Glazing SHIRTS & COLLARS to Perfection

BETTER THAN THE BEST

BIKSON'S COFFEE

gives you drink a that's at once fragrant, delicious and better than the Best. Taste!!

WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 9.

Conditions remain slightly unsettled in north-west India, but no rainfall has occurred.

Temperature is lower than usual in the United Provinces and Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast:—Dry weather.

Summary of forecast for January-February 1917:—It is probable that the total amount of rainfall in north-west India and snowfall on neighbouring hills will be less than usual, particularly in January, but it is not likely that the defect will be very large.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 9th January 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly coluded. Humidity is normal or in defect. Night temperature continues in defect in the north and the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Night temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Temperature has risen; it is now generally in excess in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Night temperature continues in excess in the extreme western districts.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad.

General Remarks.—Conditions are unsettled in north-west India and the south-west of the Bay of Bengal but no rainfall of importance has been reported from any station in India. Temperature has fallen and is in defect in Baluchistan.

A few showers may occur in Baluchistan and the extreme south.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 8th Jan. 1917

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	30.006 Inch.
Temperature of Air	76.9 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70.8 ,,
Dew Point	68.1 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.750 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.0 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	88.6 ,,
Minimum ,, do. do.	69.7 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	NNE,W,NNE.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	109 Miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	9	m 0 17	28 9	9	m 6 21	19 2
		0 0a	25 11		5 42a	16 6
Wed.	10	m 0 43	28 9	10	m 6 51	18 10
		0 34a	26 1		6 13a	16 8
Thur	11	m 1 8	28 8	11	m 7 20	18 8
		1 7a	26 1		6 43a	17 0
Fri.	12	m 1 32	28 4	12	m 7 48	18 7
		1 39a	25 11		7 13a	17 8
Sat.	13	m 1 57	28 0	13	m 8 16	18 7
		2 12a	25 7		7 44a	18 3
Sun.	14	m 2 23	27 6	14	m 8 47	18 3
		2 48a	25 2		8 18a	19 3
Mon.	15	m 2 52	26 11	15	m 9 23	18 8
		3 38a	24 10		8 58a	20 3

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.		Sunrise.	Sunset.
9	(Tuesday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 17m.
10	(Wednesday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 18m.
11	(Thursday)	7h. 14m.	6h. 19m.
12	(Friday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
13	(Saturday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 20m.
14	(Sunday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.
15	(Monday)	7h. 15m.	6h. 21m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

New Moon	1916 Dec.	25th.,	8h. 1.2m. a.m.
First Quater	,,	31st.,	5h. 37.4m. p.m.
Full Moon	1917 Jan.	8th.,	1h. 12.0m. ,,
Last Quarter	,,	16th.,	5h. 13.1m. p.m.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 9th January 1917 was 30.251 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

TRIKAL DARSI AINA.

Read this advertisement and send an order at once if you wish to "know Present Past and Future." This is the only means to know three times. We have received hundreds of certificates for its wonder. Children, women and men having faith can foresee their thoughts and their results. You easily get the news from your friends and relations from distant and foreign countries. Whether a particular thing will happen, what will be the consequences of a particular thing; events of Warfare, Profit and Loss in trade, increase and decrease of rates of articles, results of examination, service and such questions are at once satisfied by our "Aina."

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Do you feel that load yourself after meals? If so take a dose of

ATLAS TONIC

and it disappears. As a digestant, it regulates the bowels and cures constipation and dyspepsia. It has no equal as a brain and nerv food, and is a boon to those who suffer from nervous exhaustion, brain fag or general debility. By rendering digestion easy and by feeding the brain and nerve tissues ATLAS TONIC stands incomparable as a remedy for

SLEEPLESSNESS.

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MADON SONS & Co.

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For Salads and Cooking

Our old grocer knew how to start us off right" said the bride "it's the pride of the pantry. With it we are fined for company.

For making Mayonnaise French Dressing and the like, it replaces olive and other imported oils with equal satisfaction and the cost is a great deal less. For general cooking and frying it safely takes the place of ghee or butter at one third the price.

Sold by all progressive dealers in 1lb., 3½lbs., and 35lbs. tins.

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Indian Cotton Oil Co. Ld.,

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ADDS LUXURY IN CYCLING
MAKES HILL CLIMBING EASY
OFFERS ECONOMIC JOURNEY
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ADVANTAGES:

Like other wheels, it does NOT SLIP, nor does it BUMP when riding. It takes curves, WITH the machine smoothly and well, and gives NO JERK to the rider.

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Messrs. D. COWASJI & CO.,

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GOLD MEDALS.

A cup of one's choice
The cup to delight
A boon to toiled heart
To refresh and rejoice
IS
A CUP OF

PEARSE'S COFFEE

Our Coffee has earned in India wide reputation, and there is hardly a house all over that does not use PEARSE'S GENUINE COFFEE.

COFFEE
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All respectable Dealers
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BAKERS CONFECTIONERS & CATERERS **PEARSE & Co.** ARMY AND NAVEY CONTRACTORS
APOLLO STREET BOMBAY

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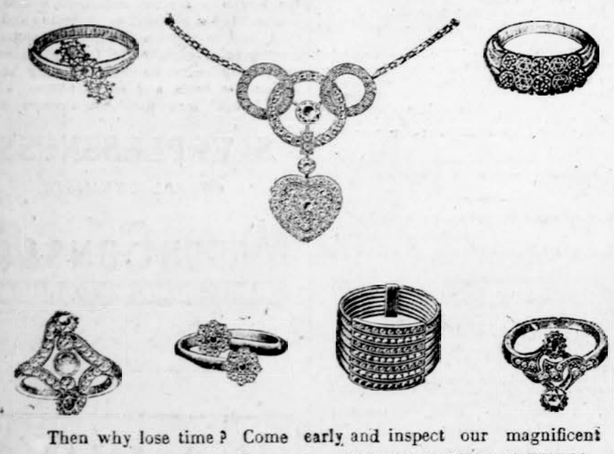

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—THE PREMIER JEWELLER OF INDIA—
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The cooking is done quite automatically and the fuel cost reduced 50 %.
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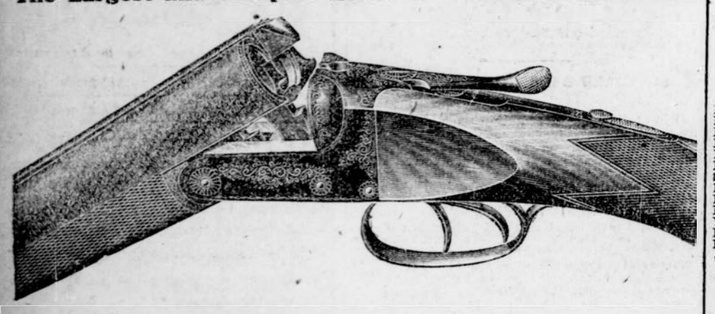
The Largest and Cheapest House for Arms and Ammunition



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An unique apparatus for Cooking, Baking, Frying, Refrigerating and the like purposes
Patented by Dr. I. M. Mallick, M.A., M.D.
Simplest mechanism.
Any parts separately available.

Cooks several dishes altogether in one hour. No attention necessary, as no scorching or over-boiling possible. Any fuel can be used. Highly economical in the food and fuel. A boon to the sick and the travellers. Best testimonials, certificates, gold medals and prize obtained.

Prices :—Rs. 10, 15, 22, and 35.
Stand extra.
For further particulars apply to Manager "Ic Mic" Cooker
89, College Street, CALCUTTA.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	—
" " Imports	7,000
Mid. Americans	11.40
Egyptian F. G. F.	20.40
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at March	18.48
May	18.71
New Orleans 10 a.m. March	Closed
May	

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
January	10.98
Jan.-Feb.	10.98
Feb.-Mar.	11.01
Mar.-Apl.	11.05
Apl.-May	11.07
May-June	11.09
June-July	11.08 +21
July-Aug.	11.07
Aug.-Sept.	10.82
Sept.-Oct.	10.56
Oct.-Nov.	10.41
Nov.-Dec.	10.33
Dec.-Jan.	10.28

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

Months.	To-day's closing price
January	11.07+39
Jan.-Feb.	11.04+27
Feb.-March	11.06
March-April	11.10 +26
April-May	11.11
May-June	11.13 +25
June-July	11.12
July-Aug.	11.11
Aug.-Sept.	10.84
Sept.-Oct.	10.68
Oct.-Nov.	10.43 +23
Nov.-Dec.	10.35
Dec.-Jan.	10.29+22
Jan.-Feb.	10.26

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

	To-day's price.
March	18.45
May	18.15 +5
July	18.00

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Jan. 8th.

M. G. Bengal Good	7.79
" " Fully Good	7.96
" " Fine	8.15
" No. 1 Oomra Good	8.64
" " Fully Good	8.82
" " Fine	9.00
" Broach Good	10.44
" " Fully Good	10.62
" " Fine	10.80

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 8th.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	19,008
Futures at New York March	18.61+26
" " May	18.38+28
Spot Cotton at New York	18.55+20
" " New Orleans	New orleans market closed to-day.
Futures at New Orleans March	
" " May	

MONEY MARKET.

London, Jan. 8th.

Bar Silver Spot	36 3/8

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 9.

The market opened at Colaba for M. G. Good Broach at Rs. 401/8 and closed at Rs. 406/8. The lowest point touched was at 396/8 on jobbers selling.

Some settlements are made for January delivery.

Ready Cotton is in moderate demand. Quotations are:—

M. G. Fine Broach 400/8.
M. G. Fully Good Bengal 399.
Khamgaum Akola 401/2.

Messrs PATEL BROS. APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS AT MID-DAY.

Bombay, Jan. 9th.

Description.		Jan. 1917	Mar. 1917.	April 1917	Spot Cotton
Broach,	Good M.G.	—	—	410	—
Broach,	Fine M.G.	—	423	—	New
Bengal,	F.G. M.G.	312	—	—	305/15
Bengal,	Fine M.G.	327/8	—	—	320/30
Bengal,	Superfine M.G.	—	—	—	330/40
Rajputana,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Sind Paniab,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	320/30
Kham. Akola	Fine M.G.	408	—	—	400/10
Ellich/Amraoti,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	402/12
Dhamg./Pulgaon,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	405/15
Yeotmal,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	407/17
Nagpore,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	410/20
Hingt./Wardha,	Fine G.M.	—	—	—	—
Khandeish,	Fine M.G.	397	—	—	385/95
Khandeish,	F.G. M.G.	386	—	—	350/60
Khandwa Sanawad,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Jalna	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	370/80
Indore,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Ujjain,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Nander,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	Fine M.G.	—	—	—	—
Mathia,	F.G. M.G.	—	—	—	Old
Saw Ginned Dharwar	Good	—	—	—	400/10
Coompta,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	410/30
Westerns,	Good M.G.	—	—	—	400/10
Westerns	Good H.G.	—	—	—	380/90

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 9th January, 1917, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
Bengals (M.G.)	328	315	298	—1/25th Jan.1917
Bengals (M.G.)	338	320	303	—Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	330	317	300	—Ready
	323	310	293	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	395	370	—Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	—	386	363	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	—	—	—
Jalna (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	390	—Ready
Barsee (M.G.) (G.S.)	—	—	413	—Ready
Oomra (M.G.) (Fair-Staple)	—	397	380	—Ready
	—	—	—	—
Akola Khamg.	—	403	386	—Ready
Karanja(M.G.)	—	—	—	—
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	—	399	382	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	403	386	—Ready
Dhamangaum	—	400	383	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Poolgaum(M.G.)	—	408	391	—Ready
Yeotmal (M.G.)	—	406	389	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	410	393	—Ready
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	—	409	392	—1/25th Jan. 17.
	—	412	395	—Ready & 1/25thJan.1917
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	—	414	397	—Ready & —1/25thJan.1917
Broach (M.G.)	—	413	—	—1/25th Mar. 17.
Wadhwan (H.G.)	—	—	—	398/9 1/25thApril17.
	—	—	—	—
Mathia (M.G.)	—	385	368	—Ready
	—	373	350	—1/25th Jan. 17.
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	—	—	—	415April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Sawgd. Dharwar	—	—	—	413April/May 1917
	—	—	—	—
Westerns (M.G.)	—	—	—	410May/June 1917
Westerns (H.G.)	—	—	—	400May/June 1917
Compta (M.G.)	—	—	—	413April/May 1917
Miraj (M.G.)	—	—	—	420April/May1917

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Jan. 9th—4 p.m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Ready.		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	46 0 0	7 0 0
" White Cawnpore 70-32	46 0 0	7 0 0
" Karachi Bangia	46 0 0	7 0 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 1 0	7 7 0
" Brown Cawnpore	6 15 0	7 6 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 8 0	7 14 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	10 7 0	10 13 0
" Brown Thin	10 3 0	10 9 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	49 0 0	10 9 0
" Gajar 75-25	47 0 0	10 0 0
" Black	41 0 0	8 4 0
" Gajar 50-50	45 0 0	9 10 0
Poppyseed, White	7 4 0	8 0 0
Groundnuts	45 0 0	— —
Mowraseed	4 0 0	4 6 0
Jowa	33 0 0	4 14 0
Anandia	45 0 0	— —
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 8 3	
Linseed May	11 4 3	
Teelseed White 85-15 Dec./Jan.	10 6 9	
" Gajar 75-25 Dec./Jan.	10 0 0	
" Gajar 50-50 Dec./Jan.	9 10 9	
" Black Dec./Jan.	8 4 9	
Linseed Sept.	11 13 0	

DAILY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

MILLS.

January 9th.

	Opening.	Mid-day.	Closing.
Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	890
Bombay Cotton	—	—	255
Bombay Dyeing	—	—	875
Bombay United	—	—	735
Century	—	—	290
Central India	2190	2185	2155
China	—	—	350
Colaba	—	—	1275
Crescent	180	181½	178½
Currimbhoy	310	305	302½
David	495	—	490
Edward Sassoon	—	—	185
Emperor Edward	—	—	545
Fazalbhoy	592½	590	587½
Framji Petit	—	—	1275
Finlay Muir	—	—	255
Hindustan	—	—	500
Indian Bleaching	247½	250	247½
Indore Malwa	355	350	347½
Jamshed	—	—	150
Kohinoor	—	—	725
Laxmi Cotton	—	—	1325
Madhavji Dharamsi	1455	1450	1450
Maneckji Petit	—	—	1350
Morarji	—	—	2350
New Great Eastern	—	—	166
New City	—	—	925
Phœnix	—	—	190
Pearl	435	430	425
Sholapur	—	—	5100
Standard	1405	1390	1390
Sun	—	—	55
Swadeshi	—	—	1660
Swan	—	—	265
Simplex	612½	612½	605
Textile	—	—	1475
Tata Mill	—	—	635

BANKS, &c.

Bank of Bombay	—	—	1560
Bank of India	—	—	87
Boy. Merchant Bank	—	—	6½
Central Bank	—	—	27
Eastern Bank	—	—	61
Gujarat Railway	—	—	98
Indian Cotton	—	—	120
New Mofusil Co.	—	—	765
Volkart Co.	—	—	490
Boy. Burmah Td. Co.	1085	1080	1075
B. S. & T. Co. Ord.	315	317½	315
Do. Pref.	—	—	162½
" Steam N. Co. Ord.	—	—	280
Port Canning	—	—	720
Tata Iron S. Co Ord.	305	305	305
Do. Dif.	1075	—	1025
Do. Pref.	—	—	152½
Tata Hydro E. Co. Ord.	1120	—	1120
Silver	—	—	1022
Government Paper	—	—	74
Municipal Bond	—	—	85
Port T. Bond	—	—	86
War Loan	—	—	92
Sivrajpur	—	—	45½
Bundi Co.	—	—	21½
Cutuni Ord.	—	—	292½
" Def.	—	—	950

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The share market to-day was characterised by extreme dullness with only retail business passing and with a weaker tone all round. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansra 28-4, 28-8; Bhuskajuri 21-8, 21-12; Damra 2, 2-2; Equitable (ord) 63-4; Empire 14-12; Gopalichuck 13-4; Katras Jherriah 119; Kosoonda 35-12; Lakurka 42-8; Matigara 2-2, 2-4; Parasea 3-10, 3-12 to 4-6; Pench River 22; Raneegunge 41-8 to 42-4; Sendra 25-8; Sowardih 12-4, 12-8.

Jute:—Barnagore (ord) 150, 151; Clive (ord) 195; Fort Gloster (ord) 590; Kankinarrah (ord) 590.

Miscellaneous:—Barhai River Gold 4, 4-4 p.; Bank of Bengal 1665.

Government Paper:—3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 75 to Rs. 75-4 and small lots were done at Rs. 75-6 to Rs. 75-10.

BANK OF RANGOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, Jan. 8.

The Bank of Rangoon pays half-yearly dividend at the rate of five per cent. carrying forward Rs. 75,154.

DIABETES
Radical and Sure Cure.

To
Messrs. K. P. RAY & J. P. RAY BROS.,
Benares City.

Dear Sirs,

I have obtained unexpected benefit by using your wonderful specific for Diabetes. I am cured within fortnight. I did not expect such speedy results within such a short time. To-day I have got the urine examined by the Assistant Surgeon, Jaipur with the following results:—

Specific gravity 1012, Sugar nil against Specific gravity 1020, and Sugar 6 grains to 1 oz. on the 2nd instant. I feel well now .....

I have recommended your specific to Tauliqdar of Nasuda (Baghera P. O.) who has got the Specific from you. I have just to-day recommended my friend, B Bhola Nath, Assistant Engineer and City Supervisor, Jaipur and other friends to use your Specific, who, I hope, will shortly send for it. Your specific is no doubt, a MIRACLE,

Yours faithfully,
DAULAT RAM,
Overseer,
Sukha Kunwan, Jaipur City (Rajputana.), Jaipur.

Correspondents are requested to quote this paper.

Throat Sore?

THEN GET SOME PEPS.

SORE throat calls for prompt treatment with Peps, if trouble is to be kept off the lungs. The medicinal fumes given off by Peps tablets dissolving in the mouth, are instantly soothing, and, in addition, possess powerful disinfecting qualities that make Peps the best remedy in throat troubles.

Whether the throat soreness be directly due to a sudden change in the weather, to extra vocal effort, or to the strain of coughing, the remedy that gives the quickest relief and the most permanently curative results is Peps, the breatheable germ-killing tablets.

Of all Chemists and Medicine Stores

PEPS
The Infection-Killing Tablets

ANÆMIA
(Poorness of Blood)

General Debility → Loss of Appetite, Lack of Energy → Pallor
Starved Nerves → Hysteria, "Nerves" → Depression
Overworked Heart → Breathlessness, Palpitation → Exhaustion

Be sure you take Iron 'Jelloids' when Anæmic. In Anæmia the whole body suffers, because the rich red blood upon which the well-being of the whole body depends is lacking. The system then becomes weakened and debilitated, the nerves are starved, the heart is overworked. The result is Lack of Energy, Depression, Paleness of Lips and Cheeks, Breathlessness and Exhaustion after slight Exertion. To remove these symptoms the blood must be enriched and strengthened—and the simplest, most pleasant and economical way to do this is to take IRON 'JELLOIDS.'

Iron 'Jelloids'
Machine Made. No Animal Fat.
enrich the blood—renew vitality

The Revd. A. J. Waldron, Vicar of Brixton, says: "I have heard "about your IRON 'JELLOIDS' from a Doctor, and have recently had occasion "to take them. I am strongly of the opinion that if the public realised the "fact that they have at hand at such a small cost such a pleasant and efficient "remedy for Anæmia, and such a splendid tonic for Nerve-strain, etc., "many a home would be happier and many a life made brighter."

A fortnight's trial (*Price* **1** *Rupee*) **will convince you.**

For Children. Iron 'Jelloids' No. 1 ... ... price Re. 1 & Rs. 2- 0.
For Women, Iron 'Jelloids' No. 2 ... . Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12
For Men. Iron 'Jelloids' (*containing Quinine*) No. 2A. .. Re. 1 & Rs. 2-12
Of all Principal Chemists throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, and The East.
Manufactured only by THE 'JELLOID' Co., 205, City Rd., London, England.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT
Makes Rickety and Weak Children
STRONG AND HEALTHY.

A MOTHER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Chandrashekhar Shukul writes:—"Kindly send 3 bottles of **Dongre's Balamrit.** It is really a nectar for children. As much praise as can be bestowed on it is insufficient."

Price, As. 12.
Postage, As. 4.

K. T. DONGRE & CO.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

Don't Hurt your nose to ease your eyes.
WEAR **"ORBITO,"**

The only Spectacle or Eyeglass, that positively does not touch the nose. No discomfort. No disfigurement. No interference with the lachrymal duct, hence no watering of the eyes. No slipping, yet no gripping, secured by simple force of gravity, featherweight, yet absolutely no vibration.

Baliwalla & Homi,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA,
HORNBY ROAD, ALICE BUILDING. & KALBADEVI ROAD, Opp. THE POST OFFICE.
BOMBAY.
Makers of the most high-class spectacle and eyeglass lenses in the world.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Parsi: 2nd of Amardad, 1286.
Mahomedan: 15th of Rabee-Awal, 1335.
Hindu: 2nd of Posh Vad, 1973.
Sunrise: 7-14 Sunset 6-18.
Phase of the Moon: Last quarter, Jan. 16.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co., new variety programme at 9-30.

THURSDAY, January 11.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Eliza Comes to Stay" at 9-30.
Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, Extraordinary General Meeting, Navasari Buildings, Hornby-road, 3 p.m.
Meeting of the P. W. D. Reorganisation Committee, Council Hall, 11 a.m.
A meeting of the contributors to the A. B. Vaidya Memorial Fund will be held at 5-45 p.m. (S. T.), in the Grantha Sangrahalaya Hall, Bhai Jivanji Lane, Thakurdwar, Girgaum.

FRIDAY, Jan. 12.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. in "Hobson's Choice" at 9-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, January 13.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Co. Grand Farewell Performance at 9-30.
Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon arrive in Bombay on H. M. S. Northbrook at 8 a.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre: Miss Ada Reeve and her Company at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10 p.m.
Royal Opera House, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: at 6-30 and 10 p.m. every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday, 10 p.m., Show every Sunday at 6-30 at Edwardes.
New Alexandra Cinema, Lohar Chawl, Princess Street.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road.
West End Cinema, Charni Road: 6-45, 8-30 and 10.
New Alhambra Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 7, 8-45 and 10-30.

1ST. TROOP BOMBAY BADEN POWELL BOY SCOUTS.

Orders for the week ending January 14th 1917.

Wednesday January 10th:—Plain clothes parade on Maidan at 5-30 p.m. Scout games and instructions for Patrol Leaders and seconds examinations.

Cubs.—Knot tying.

Saturday Janurday 13th:—Uniform parade. Details issued later. In the event of this parade being cancelled, a night attack will be held on Friday January 12th at 9 p.m. Scouts who will be able to attend will kindly notify their patrol leaders before Wednesday January 10th.

Lanyards and Knives:—It will be necessary for all scouts, seconds and P/L's to have lanyards and knives in their possession as well as life lines, length—25-feet, before January 15th. For information regarding same, apply to A. S. M.

Shoulder Knots:—May be obtained at Lawrence and Mayo.

Service Stars:—May be obtained on *written application*, to the A. S. M.

ALFRED G. FOOX.
A. S. M. in charge.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Jan. 10.

Riding School.—Riding School daily (except Wednesday), for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts, at 7-15 a.m.

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade, to-day, Wednesday morning next, the 10th instant. Rendezvous. Church Gate Station, 7-15 a.m. Dress—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

Riding School Salsette Detachment.—There will be Riding School for "C" and "D" Troops at the Camp Riding School on Friday morning next, the 12th instant, at 7 a.m.

Dress.—Drill order, khaki shirts, rifles, swords and bandoliers.

(Sd.) E. G. PEARSON, 2nd-Lieut.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Jan. 10.

500—Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "G" Company during week ending January 13th, and "J" Company during week ending January 20th.

501—Miniature Range.—The Miniature Range will be open from 6 to 8 p.m. daily except Saturday afternoons and Sundays.

502—Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows:—
"G" Company—Thursday 11th, Friday 12th, and Saturday 13th January.
"A" Company—To-day, Wednesday, 10th January.

503—Armoury.—The Armoury will be open for issue and return of Arms as follows:—
Daily except on Saturday evenings and Sundays from 7 a.m. to 12 noon and from 5-45 to 7-45 p.m.

505—Proficiency Examination.—A course of instruction for the annual proficiency examination will be held in January and February. Proficiency candidates will parade on Tuesdays and Thursdays (morning) at 7-15 a.m., commencing January 11th, and on Wednesdays and Fridays (evening) commencing January 10th, at 6-30 p.m. at Headquarters. Pencils and note books to be brought on all parades. Dress—Optional.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Jan. 9.

No. 1—Duties.

Duties for the week commencing Sunday, 7th instant:—

Orderly Officer for the current week Lieut. A. M. Green.

Orderly Officer next for duty, Lieut. W. Dunkerley.

Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant C. B. Banks.

Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant E. A. Sherren.

Orderly Sergeant E. E. Company, Sergeant F. Power.

No. 2—Parades.

Wednesday 10th at 6-30 a.m. at Apollo Bunder, Nos. 1 and 2 Companies will parade for Fort Manning at Middle Ground.

Thursday 11th at 7 a.m., at Headquarters, Rifle Club Committee Meeting.

Friday 12th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Rifle Exercises.

Friday 12th at 7 p.m. at Headquarters, Signalling Class.

No. 6—Supernumerary.

No. 172, 2nd-Corporal F. M. Rockley having been appointed 2nd-Lieutenant in the I.A.R. of Officers is placed on the Supernumerary List with effect from 23-12-16.

(Sd.) P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICES.

All rifles should be returned to Headquarters by Wednesday the 10th instant for Annual Inspection.

The Corps will go into Camp on January 20th, 1917, at Middle Ground, Fort.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND,

His Excellency the Governor's Band will play at the Cumballa War Hospital at 5 p.m. this afternoon.

BAND AT THE ALEXANDRA WAR HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 5 p.m.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master, commencing at 6-15 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 6 p.m.

March.—Old Comrades ..... Teike
Overture.—Tancredi ..... Rossini
Valse.—Under my Darling's Window Lincke.
Selection.—A Life on the Ocean ... Binding
Moreeau.—Fairy Tiptoe ..... Fredericks.
Fantasia.—Patience ..... Sullivan.
Entr'acte.—The Coster's Wooing ... Rimmer
Two Step.—Get Out and Get Under Pether

BABU PANALAL CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

Last month 462 males, 77 females and 63 children, making a total of 602 patients, were treated at the Babu Panalal Charitable Dispensary at Pydhowni.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

A display of First Aid and Home Nursing will be given by the successful candidates in Ambulance Classes organised by Mr. and Mrs. D. F. Panthaki, under the auspices of the Bombay Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association in the Central Hall of the Elphinstone High School; on Sunday next, the 14th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Surgeon General Sir Pardey Lukis, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of the St. John Ambulance Association and the Commissioner for Brigade Overseas, Empire of India District, will preside and distribute medallions, certificates, etc., to the successful candidates and the Examiner's Certificates awarded by the Indian Council of the Association to Lieut. S. K. Engineer, I.M.S., and Dr. K. S. Patel, in recognition of their services as Examiners to the Association in India. Dr K. S. Patel will also read a paper on "Health of Towns."

PRICE OF CHARCOAL.

TO BE REDUCED TO ORDINARY LEVEL.

A meeting of the Sub-Committee of the Bombay Food Prices Committee was held yesterday presided over by Mr. P. W. Monie, Chairman of the Committee, when the question of the recent rise in the price of charcoal was considered.

The price of this article of daily use having gone up from about annas 10 to 12 per maund to Rs. 1 to 1-4-0 per maund, principal dealers in charcoal were invited to confer with the Committee to ascertain the causes of the increase.

Mr. H. A. H. Payne, Solicitor, represented on behalf of the dealers that the rise in price was due principally to a rule enforced by the Municipality requiring that the dealers in coal should keep their stock in gunny bags. This requisition, it was urged, entailed additional charges in respect of labour storage and sifting of charcoal and purchase of gunny bags, the price of which had gone up considerably owing to the war.

After discussion, the merchants present assured the Committee that the prices would be reduced to the normal level if the requisition to keep the stock in gunny bags was not insisted upon. The Chairman said that the orders for enforcing the requisition had been issued to stop the nuisance caused by the charcoal being stored loose in the godowns, but that having regard to the war conditions now prevailing, he would, in the capacity as Municipal Commissioner for the City, suspend the orders if the dealers undertook to reduce the price forthwith.

This undertaking was cheerfully given by the dealers present and the Chairman said that the orders would accordingly be suspended.

THEFT BY A SEAMAN.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Spiers charged F. McGlouchlan, a Scotch seaman, with the theft of cash, boots, and coats, valued at Rs. 141. It appeared from the evidence that the accused and another seaman had stolen the property from the room of Mr. C. Armstrong of the Salvation Army in Holland House, Colaba Causeway, at 9 p.m. on the 4th instant. The property was found at the Sailors' Home, where the two men were staying. The other seaman has absconded. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigirous imprisonment.

THEFT BY A SERVANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Karmik charged one Sonia Tukia with the theft of an alumainium box, containg gold studs, sovereigns, etc., of the collective value of Rs. 171, belonging to his master M. A. Pambeker, residing at Ghogha Street. It appeared that the accused stole the property and handed it over to Raoji Luxman, a Municipal lamp-lighter at Cuffe Parade. He was convicted and as he had a previous conviction he was sentenced to six months' rigerous imprisonment.

Raoji Luxman was charged with receiving stolen property. He was discharged, as there was no evidence to show that he had guilty knowledge when he received the property.

EXCISE PROSECUTIONS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Deputy Inspector Dyer charged Viru Ranchhod, a Hindu youth, with possessing sixteen tolas of opium without a license at Null Bazaar. The accused pleaded guilty and was sentenced to receive twelve stripes.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Velloze charged one Gaffur Hyder, aged 14 years, with selling without a license half a grain of cocaine. The accused sold the cocaine on Monday to Rama Gopal, a bogus customer at Duncan Road, when he was seized and the marked coins tendered him by the customer were found on him. He was convicted and sentenced to receive eight stripes.

MR. SAMSON'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED.

QUESTION OF SALARY REFERRED TO SOLICITORS.

An ordinary meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from Mr. D. J. Samson tendering his resignation of his appointment under the Board and requesting payment of the balance of salary due to him from the date of his suspension to the date of his resignation.

The Chairman read the letter in which Mr. Samson had stated that on account of the Board's resolution he saw no other course open to him but to tender his resignation and had submitted that he was entitled to the payment of the balance of his salary due to him from the date of his suspension to the date of his resignation.

Some discussion ensued at this stage, which was inaudible at the reporters' table.

The Chairman then read the minutes made by the members, which also was mostly inaudible at the reporters' table.

Mr. Shepherd in his minute said that the Magistrate's decision was clear and Mr. Samson was acquitted.

Mr. A. M. Tod said they should take solicitors' opinion as to what pay Mr. Samson was entitled to. So many misrepresentations had been made in some quarters that it was better if they took legal advice in a point like this, namely of the amount to be paid. It might happen that the solicitors might think that Mr. Samson was entitled to full pay.

The Hon. Mr. D. E. Wacha: With compound interest?

It was resolved to accept Mr. Samson's resignation and to ask the solicitors to advise the Board as to what payments Mr Samson was entitled to under the agreement, from the date of his suspension.

DEAD BODY IN A GUNNY BAG.

MYSTERIOUS FIND AT BYCULLA

A gunny bag, containing the dead body of a woman apparently a Hindu, aged about 35 years, was found lying in Hansraj Lane, near the Byculla Bridge, on Monday morning. The body was dressed in a white saree and chintz "chowlie". There were no stabs or cut but the face was swollen. A "buttakie" was beaten and information circulated, but nobody has yet come forward to identify the body. Further enquiries are in progress.

MR. BHADURJI'S HIGH SCHOOL FOR PARSIS.

This excellent institution which has been in existence at Kirkee during the last few years and which is conducted under the personal supervision of Mr. A. M. Bahadurji and his family, would appear to be in popular favour with a considerable number of Parsi families. It teaches from the Vernacular to the Matriculation standard. French, Persian or Avesta is taught. The school possesses a well equipped science laboratory, extensive play grounds for boys and girls and a library. Girls are taught music, needlework and cookery and drawing by qualified mistresses. The moral and religious side of the children's training is also particularly attended to.

SWITZERLAND'S 30,000 GUESTS.

In the coure of a debate on the neutrality report in the National Council, M. Hoffmann, Chief of the Political Department, replying to a question by M. Ader, President of the International Red Cross, said there would soon be 30,000 persons interned in Switzerland.

JOURNALISTIC HONOUR.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In your issue of January 6th, you have rightly taken to task a Madras Anglo-Indian daily for having committed a breach of faith in publishing glimpses of the proceedings of the Subjects Committee of the Indian National Congress recently held at Lucknow. But the Madras paper is not the only offender in this respect. Nearer home you can find a worse offender—worse because he belongs to the National party and is a staunch supporter of the Home Rule Congress. Every one knows that the proceedings of the Subjects Committee are strictly confidential and yet your Bombay Marathi daily "Sandesh" has filled columns after columns with not only the account of what passed in the Committee, but with the graphic description of the taunts and clever repartees, high words and gossips,—in fact every thing fancied or real, that actually took place in the tent. I ask you in all seriousness whether you will not measure your Bombay contemporary with the same standard of professional honour as you apply to the Madras daily.—Yours, etc.

ALPHA.

PARSI GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Hon. Secretary of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital announces a number of fresh contributions to the funds of the hospital, raising the total so far subscribed to Rs. 28,99,600.

Sir George Barnes, Member for Commerce and Industry and Lady Barnes arrived in Madras from Calcutta on Monday morning and are staying at Government House as guests of his Excellency the Governor.

The death is announced of Captain and Honorary Major A. C. B. Ingle, Scottish Rifles, at Kamptee.

HINDU AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

THE THEATRE IN ENGLAND AND IN INDIA.

A very interesting performance was given by the members of the Hindu Amateur Dramatic Society on Monday night at the Bhangvadi Theatre, Kalbadevi, when a new drama specially written for the occasion by the well-known playwright, Mr. Harihar, was produced. The play deals with both social and political problems of the day and was excellently performed and enthusiastically received. The proceeds of the performance, amounting to over Rs. 1,000, will be distributed among various educational and philanthropic institutions, including the Bombay Humanitarian Fund.

During one of the intervals there was a gathering on the stage when Mr. B. G. Horniman, who was voted to the chair on the motion of Mr. K. G. Ghoda, seconded by Mr. C. P. Nanavati, addressed the audience and congratulated the members of the Society on their enterprise and the excellence of the performance. He commented on the fact that the theatre in India and the theatrical profession did not hold the position that they ought, as the expression and exponents of one of the most elevating and educative of the arts. In England the theatre had its vulgar side but the theatre, in its best phases, had proved a most elevating cultural influence. Time was when the stage-player was despised and in Elizabethan times when Shakespeare flourished, an act was passed declaring stage-players to be vagabonds. Nowadays, however, their leading actors and actresses were among the most honoured in the land and they had the Bishop of London going to Sir George Alexander's theatre and referring to it as the latter's "church." That showed that the theatre had found its proper expression in England and that was because the public had grown to recognise that the dramatic was one of the noblest of the arts. He hoped that such a day would soon come in India, and such enterprise, on the part of young men of good family, as had resulted in the excellent performance that night should help to hasten it.

Mr. C. P. Ghevaria made a brief statement as to the Society's aims and presentations were made of a watch to Mr. Bhavsar, one of the actors, and a handsome shawl to Mr. Harihar, the author. Votes of thanks and the garlanding of those assembled on the stage, brought the proceedings to a close.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

NEW BANDMAN ATTRACTIONS.

Business continues to be big for the Ada Reeve season, which will terminate next Saturday, the 13th, when besides the 9-30 performance a farewell matinee will be given at half prices. To-morrow the merry little farce, "Eliza Comes to Stay," will be staged and on Friday the brilliant Lancashire comedy "Hobson's Choice" will be repeated. For the last day, Saturday, there will be a big Vaudeville programme with the famous artiste in yet another selection of songs from her repertoire.

The Excelsior management in conjunction with Mr. M. E. Bandman's enterprise are keeping the ball rolling of Bandman attractions. Next Monday commences a short season of farcical comedy, by the Bandman Comedy Company, a clever contingent of players, headed by the eminent American stars, Harry Corson Clarke, who made such a hit in "Mr. Manhattan" when that musical play was produced in Bombay last month and Margaret Dale Owen, his gifted partner. Other members of the company include such established public favourites as the Misses Betty and Mary Linley, Dorothea Temple, Evelyn Shelley and Miss Beryl Barraclough, the pretty *ingenue* who will be remembered for her good work in the Howitt-Phillips Company. Among the gentleman will be Carl Lawson, James Gelderd, Lew Marks and Wallingford Tate. This company will play such well-known London and New York success as "Whose Baby Are You?" the new London success "The Rotters" and "What Did Tomkins Do?" with which Mr. Clarke toured with great success in the States. The company which is under the excellent direction of Mr. Carson Clarke have made a highly prosperous tour in the big cities of India, such as Lucknow and Lahore where the principal papers have given them excellent critiques. All these comedies are absolutely new to India and Bombay will see them for the first time produced in every detail with the benefit of the shows being well rehearsed and tried out. The plan is now open at Rose and Co.

WESTERN INDIA TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

AMATEUR OPEN CHAMPIONSHIP.

The events for the above tournament will be Gentlemen's Singles, Gentlemen's Doubles, and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Doubles, which are open to All Comers (Amateurs), but the Committee reserve the right in their discretion of rejecting any entry without giving reason. They will be played on the made Lawn Tennis Courts of the Bombay Gymkhana and all arrangements will be under the control of the Committee. Grass Courts are not available for the Tournament.

The Tournament will commence on Monday, 19th February and is estimated to last to Saturday, 3rd March. Play will ordinarily commence about 5 p.m. during that period, but the Committee reserve the right or directing any Competitors to start play earlier than that hour. There will be no morning play.

Entries close on Wednesday, 14th February and may be sent in at once. The Entrance Fee for each of the Events will be Rs. 10 for each player and must be sent with the Entrance Application. Davis' Riseley Lawn Tennis Balls will be used. Save as otherwise provided by the Committee the Laws and Regulations of the All England Lawn Tennis Association will apply to all matches in this Tournament. Each match will be decided by the best of three sets.

A further notice stating date and time of the draw will be published hereafter.

Pale girls and delicate mothers

are often depressed, nervous and tired because their blood is thin and poor. A course of SCOTT'S Emulsion drives out the weakness and restores the colour, vigour and the grace of health.
This pure strength-maker enriches the blood, nourishes the nerves and tones up the system as no other food can do.
To the young mother, especially, a course of SCOTT'S Emulsion is particularly valuable, providing strength and energy to bear the trials and anxieties of motherhood's duties.
SCOTT'S Emulsion is cream-like in form—free from the objectionable taste and smell of ordinary cod liver oil—yet possessing nutritive properties to a far greater degree.
If you decide to try SCOTT'S be sure to get the genuine

SCOTT'S Emulsion

Celebrated Panacea & Cos French Pills OR
THE SEED OF VITALITY.
Thrilling wave of Perpetual Youth by its use. A powerful and effective Nervine Tonic for lost Vigour and Vitality.
LITERATURE FREE.
Sole Agents:—
The All-India M. O. Bureau,
87, Up. Circular Rd.,
CALCUTTA
Price Rs 1-4.

FRESH CONSIGNMENT HAS COME FOR CHRISTMAS.
Messrs. TAJBHOY & Co.
HIGH CLASS FOOTWEAR MERCHANTS
BARJA MANSION OPP. CRAWFORD MARKET
BOMBAY.

BOOT COMFORT FOR GENTLEMEN.
BEST BRITISH MADE BOOTS AND SHOES
LATEST STYLES
WE YIELD TO NONE IN
Variety of Stock, in Reliability of Quality of our Goods and Uniformity of Prices.
WE CATER FOR ALL TASTES.
Tennis Shoes a speciality.

THERMO FOX

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It is an Electrical apparatus which boils water, milk, soup or any kind of liquid in a minute.
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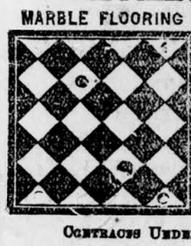

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Wednesday, January 10, 1917.

MR. MALLET'S SWAN-SONG.

Mr. C. E. Mallet, the Secretary for Indian students, who was announced to be retiring at the end of the year just closed, has issued his last annual report reviewing the work of the Indian Students Department for the year July, 1915 to June, 1916. Mr. Mallet, during the tenure of his office, has been addicted to this annual exercise. His series of annual reports, as those who have followed them with attention know, have been characterized by a sort of diffused benevolence. He has been given to roaming over a wide range, wishing well to everybody, mildly lamenting and resenting any unfortunate dissatisfaction that might exist, and hoping that such friction or unpleasantness or suspicion as existed,—"misunderstanding," if we remember aright, has been his favourite and comprehensive phrase,—would duly disappear, of itself! He has not at any time admitted,—what is a notorious enough fact,—that the majority of Indian students disliked, and boycotted, as far as they dared, the bureau of which he was the official head; still less has he sought to go into the causes of such unpopularity.

Let us put this concretely. In a recent article, our readers will remember, we went fully into the whole question of the failure of the Indian Students Department, and indicated unmistakably the causes that had been responsible for that result. If any reader were to look into Mr. Mallet's report for any light on the categorical indictment that we framed, he would look in vain. It has been the practice of the Department to follow the prudence of the ostrich, and by laboriously burying its head in the sand fondly to imagine that no one else was aware of its existence, or taking an interest in its antics. The point still remains uncleared up whether, and if so to what extent, the Students Department is a centre of espionage on young Indians in England. It is not without significance that those responsible for it have consistently fought shy of either admitting the charge or denying it. It would be merely childish to pretend to ignore it in silence, when practically the whole of the Indian community in England knows it and believes it to be true, and the allegation has been formally and repeatedly made both in the English press and in India. Similarly no elucidation is forthcoming of the charges we made regarding the dubious constitution and intrigue-laden atmosphere of the different ostensibly non-official societies that have found a suspicious harbourage at 21, Cromwell Road. While no one, therefore, is likely to get much real insight into the position and prospects of Indian students in Great Britain by studying the report under review, it may none the less be interesting in a different way to see what Mr. Mallet has to say in the latest, and last, of his official apologias. The first thing that strikes one on reading the report is the enviable detachment and optimism of its author. One would think that he was called upon less to deal with the crying evils of what the "Pioneer" calls a "State Department" than to deliver an academic discourse on "Indian students in Great Britain."

On the whole, the record of work done, even under the restricted opportunities of war time, is encouraging to those responsible for it and there is no mistaking the growing tone of cordiality and friendliness. It may be said that the influences which made misunderstandings have diminished, that the real objects of the Department are better appreciated and that common sense and good humour have prevailed.

Mr. Mallet has been saying that every year since his appointment with unfailing regularity, and almost in identical phrases. But he does not condescend to give reasons or to meet the explicit charges that have accumulated at his door-step. And we think it is only right to point out that his recurring reassurances, for all their serene optimism, have not carried any greater conviction with the Indian public, who have to pay over £6,000 annually for the upkeep of Mr. Mallet's Department. Nor are the reassurances in any nearer relation to facts to-day than they were when Mr. Mallet issued his first annual report. As we have suggested Mr. Mallet brings a curiously detached point of view to bear on his duties. We know there are specific grievances and disabilities under which Indian students labour who go to Great Britain for their education, and it was in order to attend to these that the Indian Students Department was first called into existence. Take for instance the Inns of Court, and listen to Mr. Mallet: "The truth is that the whole system of requiring Indian students to come over to England if they wished to acquire the status of Barristers is one which may possibly call for reconstruction." It is unfortunate that Indian students by going and seeking admission into British educational institutions are a source of disquiet: therefore, "it may be worth consideration whether the remedy would lie in making provision for Indians to be called to the Bar in their own country and to secure in India the legal training they require." Similarly, who has not heard of the barrier of race which thwarts the most brilliant and talented of Indian students wishing to qualify for the medical profession at English colleges and hospitals. Here again, according to Mr. Mallet, "the only complete solution, though it may take years yet to achieve, is to develop, medically, (*sic*,) education in India till it is independent of hospital regulations in Great Britain." That may be all very well, but it was not for the promulgation of this kind of theory that the Indian Students Department was founded, nor does it seem worth while to subsidise it at an enormous annual expenditure out of Indian revenues for the purpose. Pursuing that line of thought it would not have been altogether surprising if Mr. Mallet had found a solution of all the ills of India in the simple expedient of severing her connection with Great Britain!

There is one interesting and important passage in the report:

> It cannot be said that there are any grounds for fearing their (Indian students) exclusion when, even in the days of university depression, some seventy Indians are found at Oxford and over a hundred at Cambridge, and when both universities have voluntarily decided to set up machinery of their own for their admission it would not be fair to charge Oxford and Cambridge with dealing ungenerously by them.

This may be all the better for a word of explanation. At no time have Indian students, we believe, complained of the lack of "generosity" on the part of the University authorities at Oxford and Cambridge. Their complaint, on the contrary, has been that it was the Students Department which was responsible for creating difficulties in the way of their being admitted into those Universities. An Indian student might have the best of testimonials, personal and academic, and the authorities of the College which he wanted to join might be perfectly willing to have him, but if he did not go through the India office he was automatically to be rejected. And part of the ritual of going through the India Office was,—and for aught we know is,—that he should bring with him a certificate of personal character from the Magistrate of the District in which the student's home was situated. As we on this side know what are the precise opportunities of personal intercourse between an Indian student and a District Magistrate, it would not be difficult to realize the unending harassment to which the student asked for such testimony must necessarily be subjected. It is perfectly true, as Mr. Mallet says, that "both Universities (Oxford and Cambridge) have voluntarily decided to set up machinery of their own" for the admission of Indian students. This in less ambiguous language means that both the Universities have decided to dispense with the sub-agencies of Mr. Mallet's Department at Oxford and Cambridge, at the earnest and prolonged representations, as we happen to know, of Indian undergraduates. Henceforth the Universities themselves will take care of the Indian students like their other wards. It would be a great advantage if the head organisation at 21, Cromwell Road, in default of the drastic reorganisation we suggested in a previous issue, could be similarly wound up.

AMERICA AND PEACE—A PARALLEL.

The news cabled by Reuter the other day that after a debate lasting three days the American Senate had rejected the motion approving Dr. Wilson's Note and then adopted merely the Presidents' request for peace, is noteworthy as indicating a current of thought in America that to a considerable extent rightly envisages the meaning of the purpose for which the Allie's are waging the war. That object has too often been expressed to need repetition. It was most concisely summarised by Mr. Asquith as constituting reparation for the past, security for the present and guarantees for the future. And it can only be achieved by the destruction of Prussian militarism,—a consummation that has not yet been reached. The unanimous rejection by the Allies of the recent German peace overtures was, therefore, inevitable. For, to have agreed to negotiate for peace at the moment when the Prussian Junkers consider themselves, or at least boast of being, at their highest glory would have been a crime against posterity.

That sane opinion in America realizes this fundamental fact is apparent from a remarkable editorial article published by the "New York Tribune" under the heading of "The Great Parallel" on the eve of Germany's latest bid for peace. The parallel is that of the position confronting the American people in 1864 and that which faced the Allies a few days ago. In the course of the war then waged by the North under Abraham Lincoln for a great principle of human liberty, Grant's brilliant reputation had been dimmed by what seemed then a failure of the North, when the army of the South stood as firmly as the Germans now appear to stand at the Somme. Then, as now, there were not lacking humanitarians who argued and agitated for peace,—men and women moved by the horror of the slaughter. What is happening now in America happened in Britain and France in 1864. European statesmen and sovereigns were eager to intervene as President Wilson has now attempted to do. All then depended on the decision of the people of the North: and they spoke in no uncertain voice. Had Abraham Lincoln been defeated, peace would have come as a result of foreign influence, but the American people saved the situation. and the great President was re-elected. The same fundamental consideration which prompted the Allies to reject the German offer determined the vote of the American people when they were called upon to make the great decision of their national history. They looked into the future that was to come and perceived that it would be impossible to secure enduring peace on the terms then offered. And they willed war, because they felt sure, as the Allies now feel sure, that all the terrible sacrifices of the previous years would be in vain if the war were not fought to a finish and a final and permanent decision. "We Americans" the "New York Tribune" recalls,

> "must remember our own history to-day. With the same clarity, the same vision which the great crisis in our history revealed half a century ago, the people of France and of Britain, the mothers and fathers of those who are dying in Flanders and Picardy, are envisaging the future. . . . Let us not forget, also, that peace now in Europe would be precisely the thing peace in 1864 would have been in America. Now, as then, the war is approaching its decision, but now, as then, the great question is not decided."

Nor, the journal proceeds, should any man or woman forget the great question posed in the hour in which Germany invaded Belgium. It was raised yesterday

> when German masters in Belgium adopted the methods of the ancient Pharaohs and drove a people before them into slavery. It was raised by the Lusitania, it is being raised in the plains of Rumania, where new

reports of German barbarities reveal the fact that the German idea lives and marches still.

And it is the German idea that must be destroyed. It will be destroyed only when the German people resume the control of their own affairs and, more than doing so, renounce the policies and purposes of their rulers. Until that is done, "all that civilisation means remains at stake." For, nothing has as yet been decided as to the momentous question of public right raised by Germany "when she sent the vanguard of hosts into Belgium, to burn, to slay, to ruin a nation, because it stood between her and a purpose and dared to defend its honour and its dependence"; and those who raised this question and who also fired Louvain and sank the Lusitania rule Germany yet and "remain faithful to the spirit of those crimes."

While this condition endures, peace is unthinkable. The war can only end, the American journal continues, echoing the views so oft expressed by the exponents of the Allied cause, when this German spirit is exorcised, whether it ends at the Rhine or the Spree, whether in 1917 or 1927; it can end only in one way, because to believe that it could end save in German defeat would be to believe that we were witnessing the end of all that makes for sweetness and light, for human happiness and human aspiration in this world. To-day, as yesterday and all the days since August 1914, as the "New York Tribune" finally insists, addressing especially the citizens of the United States,

> Belgium is the sign manual of German purpose. The spirit that was revealed in Belgium is a spirit with which there can be no compromise and no accommodation. All this the men and women of France and Britain see and realise. They, like our fathers and mothers, have made the great decision. They will endure to the end. Can we afford, with our history and the example in our minds of those who gave us liberty and preserved our country for us, to contribute in the slightest measure to the burden of suffering and grief which is the share of those who have willed that, whatever the cost, the German spirit shall not endure to bring new horrors and new tragedies to the generations that are to come?

Notes of the Day.

A Blazing Indiscretion.

The blazing indiscretion of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador to Germany, at the banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce, provides an interesting revelation as to that diplomat's personal views and sympathies, which may account to a certain extent for the repeated failures of American diplomacy to deal in the right spirit with German outrages on American shipping and American citizens. With Dr. Wilson in Washington and Mr. Gerard, as the self-revealed friend of Germany and the warm admirer of Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg and the rest, in Berlin it is easy to account for much that has happened. Unfortunately for Mr. Gerard his undiplomatic utterance seems to have got him into trouble in two quarters. His Government wants an explanation of his statement that "never since the beginning of the war have the relations of the United States and Germany been more cordial," and Count Reventlow is foaming at the mouth with indignation that the Ambassador of a neutral State should have presumed to express his appreciation of men whom the Count is intriguing and agitating to have deposed.

A Deadly Diplomatic Sin.

Both the United States Government's demand for explanations and Count Reventlow's indignation are of course justified. The indiscretion of Mr. Gerard is as amazing as it is blazing. That at a moment when his Government is known to be demanding explanations and guarantees from the German Government in regard to renewed outrages and breaches of faith, and when Germany is openly threatening to indulge in even greater "frightfulness" of the kind that has over and over again brought the diplomatic relations of the two countries to breaking point, the American Ambassador should go out of his way to give Germany such an assurance of American goodwill, must be embarrassing to the United States Government in the last degree. And the eulogy of the Chancellor and his friends is a direct intervention in the internal politics of the country to which he is accredited, than which an ambassador could not commit a more deadly sin against diplomatic etiquette. It is as though the American Ambassador in London were to make a speech declaring that as long as Mr. Lloyd George and his colleagues remained in office his country would be able to preserve friendly relations with England, thereby implying a definite threat of a different state of affairs if they were turned out of office. It looks as though Mr. Gerard will soon be on his way back to a back seat in his own country.

Ultimatum to Constantine.

May we hope that King Constantine has at last exhausted the tolerance of the Entente Powers. To all appearances his friends are determined to plunge him into war with the Allies, though perhaps as far as he himself is concerned he hoped when he sent the last reply to the Entente ministers that there would be a further exhibition of weakness and consequent further their gain of time. The presence of an Allied Conference in Rome, however, seems to have provided the opportunity to come to a decision to act with firmness and promptitude against the "conscienceless king," who has now received a joint ultimatum demanding full compliance with the Allies' demands within forty-eight hours. King Constantine will now have to make up his mind whether he means to risk everything, including the safety of his own throne. No doubt he has thought that he could continue to count upon the nervous apprehension of the Allies for the safety of General Sarrail's rear. But the inability of Mackensen to co-operate, and the dangers to which the Greek capital is exposed, are factors which, now that the pistol is at his head, may bring the King of Greece to his senses.

Lady Chelmsford and Education.

The few words which Lady Chelmsford addressed to the pupils and supporters of the Brahmo Balika Sikshalaya of Calcutta on Monday, are evidence of the solicitous attention which her Excellency has paid during her short stay in India to one of the most pressing problems of the country, namely, the education of its women. Her Excellency's assurance that she takes great interest in all that concerned the women of India, is especially welcome. Lady Chelmsford hoped that the education of Indian women would proceed on lines which, while losing nothing of their special ideals of the home and its duties, would add depth and fullness to their lives. No educated man or woman in India believes in any marked special ideals of home and its duties for Indian women as contrasted with those of women in any other country. The ideal which educated India has set before its women, is to afford them an education that will, to quote Lady Chelmsford, "add depth and fullness to their lives," so as to enable their function to be not merely supplementary, but complementary, of man's. To keep this ideal in view, however, is not incompatible with the realisation of the hope expressed by her Excellency, "that in all schools for Indian girls the great gifts of the race for arts and home education would be encouraged on purely Indian lines,"—that is, in accordance with the best traditions of Indian life and thought,—whether Hindu or Muslim.

The Mother of Ferocity.

That the success of the Lucknow session of the Indian National Congress should have deeply annoyed both the "Englishman" and the "Statesman" was inevitable. The paroxyms of fury and fatuousness into which they have worked themselves, are not worth notice, but for the characteristically piquant comments and home-thrusts which they have evoked from the "Amrita Bazar Patrika." The latter, after expressing its sorrow and joy at seeing "all this beating of breast and gnaching of teeth," proceeds:

> Well, the root of their impotent rage lies in the fact that they cannot bear to see us united and strong, even though our union and strength may offer the greatest guarantee of the preservation of the Empire and the perpetuation of the British connection with India. But they no more care for the Empire by which they so loudly swear in season and out of season, than they care for us or our future. To them the only value of the Empire lies in the unrestricted opportunities of economic exploitation and political overlordship of the non-white races by the white races, which it offers.
>
> All over the animal kingdom fear is the mother of all ferocity. The tiger may kill cattle for food; but there is no true ferocity in eating, whether the animal is eaten raw or is placed, cooked and dressed upon linened tables. The tiger becomes ferocious only when he scents danger. And in this respect the genus "homo" differs very little from the so-called lower animals. Man too becomes ferocious through fear of his real or fancied enemies. The unspeakable ferocity of the Hun is due to the heart-shaking fear of the British and their allies.

THE BLUE BOOK QUARTERLY.

TO BE DISCONTINUED.

We have received the following Press Communique: In a Press Note issued under no. 3684, dated the 9th May 1914, Government, with a view to obtain a greater measure of publicity than had hitherto been achieved for their various publications, announced the publication of the Blue Book Quarterly. In paragraph 5 of the note it was particularly mentioned that the publication of the Quarterly was experimental only and that the continuance of the experiment would depend on the measure of success and utility that it might achieve. Government now regret to have to announce that owing to the poor support which the Quarterly has received from the public they have after 2½ years' experience decided to discontinue its publication, especially as the expenditure on its production is not justified by the number of its subscribers.

GREECE AND ROME CONFERENCE.

FRESH NOTE DEMANDS COMPLIANCE WITHIN 48 HOURS

FRESH NOTE SENT TO ATHENS.

PROMPT COMPLIANCE DEMANDED.

TIME-LIMIT OF 48 HOURS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 9.

"The Times" understands that a fresh Allied Note, drafted in Rome, has been despatched to Athens.

It is understood that it demands prompt compliance with all previous demands within 48 hours.

CONSTANTINE'S DIFFICULTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Reuter is informed that the Greek Government has handed to the Allies a statement pointing out the difficulties of complying with certain demands.

A reply to the statement is being drawn up in Rome.

ALLIED REPLY TO PRESIDENT WILSON'S NOTE.

NOT TO BE SENT FOR SEVERAL DAYS

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

Reuter anounces that comments on the draft reply to President Wilson have been received from the various Allied Governments. The reply will not be despatched to Washington for several days.

AUSTRALIA IN IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

TO BE REPRESENTED BY MR. FISHER

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
MELBOURNE, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 8.

It is now certain that Mr. Hughes will not attend the Imperial Conference. Mr. Andrew Fisher will probably be asked to represent the Commonwealth. It is reported that Mr. Hughes has communicated with the Imperial Government fully setting out the Australian position regarding the Conference.

It is expected that the Federal elections will be held in April with a view to ending Mr. Hughes's unsatisfactory political situation.

INTERNED SUBMARINES IN NETHERLANDS.

TAKEN OVER BY GOVERNMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
THE HAGUE, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 9.

The Naval Minister announces that in view of the delays in obtaining war material, negotiations have been concluded whereby the Government will take over one British and one German interned submarine. The Government also expects to acquire a German minelayer.

ITALIAN FRONT.

VIGOROUS ARTILLERY WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 8.

An Italian wireless communiqué says there is vigorous artillery work on the whole front.

An aeroplane flew over Trieste and dropped two hundred kilograms of explosives on the Nabresina station in the region of Montquerceto.

WILL GERMANY ATTACK SWITZERLAND?

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, Jan. 9.

The "C. & M. Gazette's" special correspondent cables:—

The "Journal's" Zurich correspondent says rumours are current in Switzerland that a German attack is probable.

A Paris message says that according to a telegram from Berne France has reassured Switzerland with respect to neutrality.

MORE MILITARY NEW YEAR HONOURS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, Jan. 9.

The following honours dated 1st January are notified:—

Lieutenant-General G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B., Chief of the General Staff and Major-General R. C. O. Stuart, Director-General of Ordnance in India, to be K.C.S.I.

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ENEMY ADVANCE INTO MOLDAVIA.

SUCCESSFUL RUSSIAN COUNTER-OFFENSIVE.

AUSTRO-GERMAN LINE HURLED BACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

As a result of the Russo-Rumanian retreat from Braila the enemy has reached the Lower Sereth and holds the south bank for nearly twenty miles from the confluence with the Danube.

It was above this point that the Russians made what a German communiqué describes as the great relief offensive on a fifteen mile front, pushing back the enemy line nearly ten miles from the Sereth.

The Austro-German attack down the Moldavian valleys continues to progress. Here General Gerok's troops in the Susitza valley, twenty-five miles north of the western end of the Sereth line, have reached Racosa, half-way down the mountain slopes to the Sereth.

A Russian wirless communiqué says we captured a village north-west of the Brul swamp and the trenches south-west of the Babit lake. We have taken 800 prisoners since January 5th and have repulsed fierce counter-attacks. Our troops have displayed extraordinary endurance and unrestrained bravery.

We drove back the columns southward of Krovo. Following an enemy bombardment and three gas waves the enemy pressed back the Roumanians north-west of Focsani until the arrival of our reserves.

The enemy attacks on the Sereth were completely unsuccessful.

DEFENCE OF RIVER SERETH

MAIN POSITIONS STILL IN RUSSIAN HANDS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 9.

By the capture of Focsani the Germans have turned the western extremity of the so-called Sereth lines which run 40 miles eastward from Focsani but the Russians, who have been maintaining the brunt of fighting while the Roumanians have been refitting in their rear, have another defensive position along the river Sereth behind which there is the formidable line of the river Pruth.

Both rivers will have to be forced before Mackensen will be able to enter Russian territory unless he attempts the hazardous crossing of the Danube from Dobrudja below Galatz.

The length of the front on which Mackensen is operating with three armies exclusive of the Dobrudja, is 120 miles between the mouth of the Sereth and Gwimes Pass. Half of this front lies in mountains where fighting has consisted of a succession of struggles on isolated heights. The enemy has still to face the main positions on the heights west of the Trotus and the Sereth.

Meanwhile the Russians have secured a heartening success 20 miles west of Riga where a spirited advance over frozen marshes, has carried their line forward at one point four miles.

Despatches from Petrograd indicate that the Russians are very hopeful of making the Germans pay dearly for their Roumanian operations by shattering the whole fabric of the German defence in the north.

RUSSIAN OFFENSIVE IN RIGA REGION.

PREVIOUS GAINS EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 9.

A wireless German official statement says that the Russians strongly attacked west of the Riga-Mitau road and extended their gains of the 5th instant on the Aa river.

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 9.

A German wireless communiqué reports lively artillery duels near Riga.

STEAMERS SUNK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

The steamers Allie (British), Elder and Fama (Norwegian) and Noesberg, Ebre and Viking (Danish) have been sunk.

GERMAN-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

MR. GERARD'S SPEECH IN BERLIN.

INQUIRY BY STATE DEPARTMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.
Recd. 2-30 p.m. Jan. 9.

The State Department has cabled to Ambassador Gerard requesting a statement regarding his utterances at a banquet of the American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin, at which he is reported to have said: "Never since the beginning of the war have the relations between the United States and Germany been more cordial."

COUNT REVENTLOW INFURIATED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
AMESTERDAM, Jan. 9.
Recd. 6-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

Count Reventlow in the "Tages Zeitung" is infuriated at Ambassador Gerrad's remarks at the American banquet in Berlin in which the Ambassador said he was confident that the best relations between the United States and Germany would continue while such excellent leaders as Bethmann-Hollweg, Hindenburg and Lendendorff and Admirals Capelle and Holtzendorff remained at their posts.

Count Reventlow declares that it is unprecedented for a neutral Ambassador during war time thus to single out names and says there is unmistakable menace in the implication of what will happen in the event of other men coming whom the United States does not like.

He concludes by declaring that the banquet was equivalent to a demonstration in honour of the United States attaining her political aim in regard to Germany. The banquet was attended by Helfferich, Holt, Dernburg and other prominent men.

GERMAN INFLUENCE IN CHINA.

IMMEDIATE ALLIED ACTION URGED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 9-0 p.m., Jan. 9.

Lecturing in London Mr. Wile, formerly Berlin correspondent of the "Daily Mail," declared that the Germans had filled many appointments in the Chinese customs vacated by Britons who had enlisted and that German capital was flowing freely into China in order to obtain concessions. The Germans had also acquired many newspapers in China. He urged immediate joint Allied action with regard to the matter.

LATE VICE-ADMIRAL WARRENDER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

The death is announced of Vice-Admiral Warrender.

BRITISH TONNAGE TO CONVEY MOTOR CARS.

COMMENTS OF "THE TIMES"

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 8 a.m., Jan. 9.

"The Times" shipping correspondent draws attention to the use of British tonnage to convey motor cars and urges that all parts of the Empire ought to consider whether the import of motor cars is essential in war time.

Official and Personal.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is expected to arrive in Bombay on the 14th.

The Governor-General in Council has approved the appointment, *sub protem*, of Justice Shah Din to fulfil the duties of the Chief Judge of the Punjab Chief Court during the absence on leave of Justice Rattigan, who will be appointed substantively to the post on Sir Donald Johnstone's retirement.

The Hon. Mr. L.P. Watson has been elected President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce for the ensuing year.

Colonel W. H. B. Robinson has been appointed Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Central Provinces, vice Col. G. W. P. Dennys.

DAYLIGHT RAID IN ARTOIS.

UNEXPECTED RESULTS.

GERMAN THIRD LINE REACHED.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 6-15 p.m. Jan. 9.

Correspondents at Headquarters describe a daylight raid south-east of Arras, carried out by the English and Scottish troops on a front of two thousand yards after very severe bombardment. The results were unexpected and the opposition was very slight, especially the lack of machine-gunning.

The telegrams describe an uncanny ease with which our troops reached the German third line. A Scottish officer said he mounted the parados of the third line trench and smoked a cigarette. Nothing was visible apart from a few Germans scurrying for their lives in the distance and the whole business seemed unreal. There was much bombing of dugouts in which the Germans suffered considerably.

The aeroplanes co-operated most audaciously in the raid, flying very low over the German positions, and spotting most marvellously for guns.

FIGHTING ROUND SOUCHEZ.

EFFECTIVE BOMBARDMENT OF ENEMY POSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 12-30 p.m. Jan. 8.

Last night's British communiqué said we drove back three attempts to approach south-east of Souchez.

We effectively bombarded the enemy eastward of Les Boeufs, both sides of the Ancre and east of Neuve Chapelle.

The Germans heavily shelled Ypres.

ARTILLERY DUEL ON THE MEUSE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

A French communiqué says on the right of the Meuse there was fairly lively artillery duel at the foot of Cote de Meuse.

COTTON TRADE RETURNS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The Board of Trade returns show that Lancashire shipped 5,255 and a half million yards of cotton cloth in 1916 against 4,748 and a half million in 1915. The exports of grey cloths fell off, but bleached, printed and dyed goods increased.

LORD PENTLAND'S A.-D.-C. FINED.

MOTOR CAR DRIVEN BY AN UNLICENSED PERSON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, Jan. 9.

Capt. J. E. Monins, A.D.C. to H. E. the Governor, and Munaswamy, his servant, were prosecuted by Sub-Inspector Elliot, the former for permitting an unlicensed person to drive his motor car, and the latter for negligent driving against the rules of the road, and driving without a license. The evidence showed that on the night of the 11th December Captain Monin's car driven by the second accused dashed into a motor cycle and a side car in which were Mr. and Mrs. Goffe of the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. The smash took place near the Masonic Lodge and as a result Mr. and Mrs. Goffe sustained some injuries and their vehicle was also damaged.

Captain Monins stated that his servant Munaswamy held no driver's license and under instructions from him was simply taking the car back to Government House from the Masonic Lodge.

His Worship fined Captain Monins Rs. 25. Munuswamy was found guilty on all three counts and sentenced in the aggregate to pay a fine of Rs. 65.

PENSION TO A MURDERED CONSTABLE'S MOTHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The Government of India have sanctioned the grant of pension of Rs. 11 a month for life or till remarriage, to Kamana Sundari Dasi, widowed mother of the late constable Jogendra Nath Sur who was murdered by certain participants in the dacoity committed at Shibpur on the 30th September 1915. They have further sanctioned payment of Rs. 300 to liquidate the debts of the deceased constable.

WHICH IS DECISIVE FRONT?

EASTERN OR WESTERN.

REVIVAL OF CONTROVERSY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Jan. 8.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., Jan. 9.

The conclusion of the Allied conference in Rome coincides with the revival of the controversy between the so-called Eastern and Western schools. The view that the Allied action in the East ought to be restricted at present pending the breaking of the German power in the west, where the main enemy forces are concentrated, is strongly supported.

On the contrary, it is maintained that it is now as vitally important as ever to sever the connection between the Central Powers and Turkey. There is much speculation, especially in Paris, whether any decision on this question was reached in Rome.

QUEENSLAND FLOODS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BRISBANE, Jan. 8.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Jan. 10.

The floods in Queensland are greatest for half a century. Pianos are lodged in trees at Clermont.

(Continued from Column 6.)

cularly callow lance-naik were holding a picquet on the east bank of the canal when they lost their heads. One of them blazed into the scrub, threw down their rifles, bolted as if the devil were behind them and were only held up by by the barbed wire of their own outpost.

The *jiwans* (young men) were notoriously wild and jungly and everything that a recruit should not be. They had never left their village save for a few months training before they embarked on the transport in Bombay. A certain allowance might be made for stupidity and bewilderment sufficient in the case of extreme youth to waive the death penalty. Had it been a moving campaign; had the regiment been in actual contact with the enemy, these young men would have been "for the wall". There is nothing else to do when soldiers go the wrong way. The O. C. and the Adjutant were considering how to deal with them when the Subedar Major entered the orderly room. The man was a veteran with a double row of ribbons on his breast, and he had never let the regiment down in all his service. He begged as a special favour that Rajput Officers should be permitted to wipe out the stain. "Leave it to us, Sahib," he said "we will put such an indignity on them, that there will not be a jiwan in the regiment who will shrink from bahadri (brave deeds) again." The Colonel saw the wisdom of this. The Rajput izzat (honour) was at stake, and he knew his man. So the Indian officers of the regiment were deputed to deal with the case themselves, just as prefects at school take the law into their own hands and administer it with a much more deterrent effect than the headmaster with his cane. The jiwans were tapped on the head with a slipper, the last ignominy that can befall a Rajput. After such disgrace they could not enter the chauka and mess with their caste companions. That is to say they were socially excommunicated until their honour was retrived. For nearly eighteen months they lit their outcaste fire and took their meals apart at a measured distance from the chauka at such a distance that no ray of contamination could proceed from them to it.

They were still under the ban when the regiment left Egypt and went to Mesopotamia. They did not go into action until the relieving column found themselves in the impasse before Kut. This was their first chance and all four rehabilitated themselves. Two died honorably, one of them inside the enemy's trenches killed by a Turkish grenadier; one was awarded the Indian Order of Merit, and the Lance-naik degraded was promoted to Naik. He was in the rearguard covering the retirement until dark and it was noticed that he laid out all its cartridges cases as he fired, keeping them nicely dressed in a neat little heap as had been well rubbed into him on parade.

I am told that there is much promise in this jiwan. And it must be admitted that the caste instinct with all its disabilities made a man of him. Breeding brought into contact with regimental tradition gives the sense of *noblesse oblige*, and deference is the birth-right of the twice born. Thus the Brahmin of Oudh, tried and proved in a wrestling match for a tug of war, thinks himself as good a man in a scrape as the most fire-eating Turk; and the assumption is all on the credit side.

THE SEPOY IN MESOPOTAMIA.

CASTE OF THE "TWICE BORN" IN WAR.

STORY OF A RAJPUT PICQUET.

(By an "Eye-witness.")

On service the essentials of caste are observed in the Indian Army as fastidiously as in peace time, only a certain amount of ceremonial is dispensed with. At ordinary times the high-caste Hindu when he is away from home prepares his own dinner and eats it alone. Before cooking he bathes. Complete immersion is prescribed preferably in natural running water. Where there is no stream or pool he is content with a wash down from a bucket; and as he washes he must repeat certain prayers facing the East. While eating he wears nothing but his dhoti (loin cloth) and sacred thread; the upper part of his body and his feet are bare. A small square is marked off for cooking. This is called the *chauka*. It is smoothed and plastered over, or *lepai-ed*, as he calls it, with mud, or cowdung when available. There are two distinct kinds of food, *kachi* which cooked in ghi, and *pakhi* which is cooked in water. *Kachi* may be eaten only at the *chauka* but happily for the sepoy *pakhi* may be carried about and eaten anywhere; otherwise caste would completely demobilise him.

Amongst the Brahmans the caste convention of cooking their own food and eating it alone dies hard; and I know a Raput class regiment in which it took ten years to introduce the messing system. Company cooking pots were accepted at first, but with no economy of space or time, for the vessels were handed round and each man used them to cook his own food in turn. The Brahmans are even more fastidious. I was watching a class regiment at their meal the other day; their habit of segregation had spread them over a wide area. Each man had ruled out his own pitch, and a Turk would have taken the battalions for a brigade. Only in the case of near relatives will two men sit at the same *chauka*. In spite of the cold one or two of them were naked except for the loin cloth. The others wore vests of wool, which (apart from the loin cloth) is the one and only material that Brahmins may wear at meals. All had first bathed and changed their dhoti according to the prescribed rites, and carried water with them to wash off any impurity from their feet when they entered the *chauka*.

There are many prescribed minutiae of ritual which vary with each sect and subtribe, but these are the main inhibitions. Even on service the Hindu preserves the sanctity of the *chauka*, and if not a Brahmin, takes with him a Brahmin cook, relaxes nothing in regard to the purity of his water from contamination by the wrong kind of people, and would rather starve than eat meat killed in an unorthodox way. The mutton or goat that the Mussulman eats must be slain by the *halal* or the stroke at the throat and the mutton the Sikh or Hindu eats by the *Jatka* or stroke at the back of the neck. The most elaborate prececautions were taken in France and are observed in Mesopotamia and elsewhere, to keep the two kinds of meat separate. There was once a complaint that the flies from the Muhammadan butchery settled on the meat prepared for the Hndus, and the two slaughter-houses were accordingly removed farther apart. Orthodoxy in this point is no mere fad, but a genuine physical need born of centuries of tradition. The mere sight of the wrong kind of meat is nauseating to the fastidious and in cases where it is not physically nauseating toleration would be extremely bad form. I think the story has already been told of the Gurkha Subadar on board the transport between Bombay and Marseilles who, when asked if his men would eat frozen meat, replied after consulting them, "Sahib, they will have no objection whatever, provided one of them may be permitted each day to see the animal frozen alive."

On service, of course, as on pilgrimages under hard climatic conditions there are dispensations in the ceremonial, though not in the essentials, of caste. Brahmins have fought for us from Plassey to the present day and their fastidious personal cleanlines has contributed to the smartness and discipline of the Indian Army. In early days the ranks of the Bengal regiments were filled almost entirely with high-caste Hindus, and orthodoxy was maintained in spite of all the rigours of war. To-day little has changed. Bathing when the nearest water is an icy glacier stream is not indulged in now on a frontier campaign; and where there is no water at all the sepoy does not lose caste by the neglect of his ablutions. The Rajput, as a rule, will eat his meals with his boots and clothes on, as he has done no doubt whenever he has been under arms since the Pandavas and Kouravas fought at Delhi.

Too fastidious caste ceremonial is discouraged in the Indian Army. It leads to complications at all times especially on a campaign; and a good Commanding officer prides himself on his men's commonsense and adaptability to environment. Yet there have been occasions, even among sepoys, when ritual and caste exclusiveness have been turned to disciplinary uses. Here is a story which is very much to the point. The first scene of this little drama was played in Egypt; the last on the banks of the Tigris. So it is topical as well as illuminating.

RAJPUT "IZZAT" VINDICATED.

There was a company of Rajputs somewhere in the neighbourhood of Suez which contained a draft of very raw recruits. Three of these youngsters and a parti-

(Continued in Column 5.)

P. W. D. COMMITTEE.

ENGINEERING COLLEGE COURSES.

INSUFFICIENT PRACTICAL TRAINING.

The Public Works Department Committee met again yesterday in the Council Hall when Mr. F. G. Sly presided.

Sir F. L. Sprott, Chairman of the Port Trust, was the first witness called. In the course of his evidence he said he thought that the state of things in India was not sufficiently advanced for it to be possible to entrust large works generally to Indian agencies. He was not aware of any instances of Government works of such magnitude being carried out except by departmental agency, but such works had, in the case of local bodies been sometimes carried out by other agencies, generally by contractors' firms having their headquarters outside India. Contractors were now to a great degree specialists and large firms did not confine their operations to any one country. They were almost always firms with a strong financial backing, were in a position to set off the loss on one work against the gain of another and were in possession of large quantities of suitable plant for the execution of the special work which might be in be hand while having a staff trained in carrying out work under their own system. Even such firms were not always entirely satisfactory as their establishments had frequently little experience of the class of labour they had to employ, while their methods of work were often strange to Indian labour and to the supervising establishment that they were able to obtain in India.

NO EXTENSION OF CONTRACT SYSTEM POSSIBLE.

The field of work in India alone was so restricted that no firms, whose operations were confined to India, would find it financially possible to successfully undertake the occasional work which might be obtained. He was strongly of opinion, therefore, that at the present time no extension of the system of contracts for such works was possible or desirable and that works of this kind must continue to be carried out by departmental agency.

He did not think that an extension of the contract system would enable any large reduction to be made in the superior engineering establishment required for a proper supervision of such works. The reduction in the Government establishment, that would be possible, would rather be in the subordinate establishment which was now employed in connection with the minor details of the work and in the office and account establishments who had to deal with the large volume of correspondence and accounts necessitated by the practice of carrying out works departmentally.

ENGINEERING EDUCATION.

With regard to the system of education in the Government engineering colleges, the witness was of opinion that the theoretical qualifications of men turned out from the Government colleges were generally satisfactory, but that their practical training required considerable improvement. This fault was more or less inherent in all college education, but the difference between the English and Indian methods was this that whereas in the former a theoretical training was considered as complementary to a practical training, the theoretical training and its resulting University degree was in India considered as the hall mark of an engineer. The necessity of practical training before any man could be considered fully qualified was now recognised in England by the requirement of the Institute of Civil Engineers that men should have at least two years' practical training on works before the could be admitted as Associate Members I.C.E. There was in India nothing to correspond with A.M.I.C.E., and any man obtaining his degree at one of the Indian Universities now considered himself fully qualified as an engineer to design and execute works. There were certain difficulties in introducing such a system in India in that while a student at home began his training immediately on leaving school, it was necessary for a student here to put in at least one year at an Arts College affiliated to the University after passing his Matriculation, before the could enter an engineering college affiliated to the University. The result of this was that an English student generally passed his A.M.I.C.E. with its required practical training at an earlier age than an Indian student obtained his theoretical degree.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Stuart Menteth, Electrical Engineer to the Government of Bombay, thought the P. W. D. could effect greater economy which would at the same time encourage local enterprise if restrictions on local purchases were removed. They found it very difficult to look to an estimate when purchasing through the Director-General of Stores. Local firms would benefit by the withdrawal of these restrictions. It would also encourage British firms to open branch offices in India which was a great want that he had been striving for in connection with this Presidency. With regard to electrical works, the witness said when electrical work was commenced it was given out on contract to local firms; in many cases, however, although the work was executed at exorbitant rates, the results were unsatisfactory. The witness thought that a system of practical training in workshops with evening classes should form the preliminary qualification for entry into technical colleges. It was necessary to assure that the student had practical ability before he received theoretical training as an engineer for electrical works. He was of opinion that 90 per cent. of students who went through technical and engineering colleges at present were entirely unsuited for engineering work. Practical training could only be acquired in large engineering works, and the Government should provide that prospective engineering students could obtain such training by apprenticeship through a complete course in railway workshops and large manufacturing firms. A student should also enter as a paid apprentice and not as a pupil, and be liable to immediate dismissal for obvious incompetence.

POONA ENGINEERING COLLEGE.

Dr. H. N. Allen, Principal, College of Engineering, Poona, said as far as the lecture room work was concerned he considered the present course for the B. E. degree of the Bombay University satisfactory for training Engineers to meet the needs of private agencies and Geovernment. But better results could be obtained, however, if a larger amount of practical work and particularly of workshop practice could be included. A proposal for the increase of the duration of the course from three to four years has been approved by the Advisory Committee of the College and by the Faculty of Engineering of the University. There was no provision in the College for training men of the overseer grade; three passed B. E. candidates are appointed overseers each year, but these men cannot under ordinary circumstances rise above the rank of Sub-Engineer. There was room for a three years' course of a thoroughly practical nature, between the Engineer's course and the sub-overseer's course, and such a course has been recommended. Presumably the proposed changes in the P. W. Department would not diminish the engineers required in the Presidency, and there would be also openings for men who have taken the diploma course and the sub-overseer's course.

Considerable expenditure would be required to introduce new courses in the College for staff accommodation, equipment and other things. The degree in architecture which is proposed to be introduced in connection with the school of architecture to be started in Bombay, has been delayed on account of the war. When the school is started there will be less pressure on accommodation at the College of Engineering in Poona. The College attracted young men of considerable ability. It was hoped that improvement in the high schools of the Presidency would gradually make the men that come to the college more practical. Until recently the education given in these schools was very bookish and many students were inclined to rank their memory above their intelligence. It was thought by the college staff that sub-overseers should be regarded as being in training when they join the P. W. Department and that their superiors should regard them as pupils and vary their work to enable them to get an all round experience.

He thought it would be an excellent thing if all, who went through the proposed Engineer's course could be given a real working apprenticeship either in the P. W. Department, or with private firms; "not as a gentleman of leisure strolling over works with a note book, but being placed under firm authority, and expected to earn a small living wage by hard work, being at the same time privileged to have a variety of experience."

LOWERING OF ENTRANCE STANDARDS DESIRABLE.

Principal T. S. Dawson of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, said that practical training should occupy a greater period of time than was allowed for at present in a college course, and opportunities should be given to students to take part in practical work and handle men and materials economically. The age at which a student began his actual engineering education was a great handicap against him and it was hardly fair to expect a man to pass his Inter Examination and then take a four years' engineering course, supplemented by a year's outside training and then at 25 or 26 years of age to offer him a salary of Rs. 50 a month, or about what was paid to an uneducated carpenter or mason working under him. He doubted if suitable candidates could be attracted unless some considerable change was effected in the salary. He suggested as a remedy that the entrance standard of the Engineering colleges should be lowered and students should be induced to enter at an earlier age; some of the subjects at present included should be left out and more practical work should be carried out. When giving out contracts Government should insist that the contractor or engineer should take a certain number of students, who have completed their course, and give them administration and control of sections of work. Mr. Dawson believed that by reducing the age and standard of entry they could get a student keener on his work, adaptable to change in educational matters, and more easily trained in method and discipline than an older student. They should take their material young and they could make something out of it—that was the speaker's experience at the Technical Institute.

Regarding the courses laid down in Engineering colleges, while he did not deprecate the value of science he thought the time spent in such subjects as Heat Sound, Sound Energy, etc., might well be devoted to applied mechanics, materials and details of construction and a sounder training in practical mathematics. By training building maistries, as in the Technical School in Dhulia, he thought a great deal of improvement might be made in the character of the work done.

Mr. C. C. Swetenham, Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, was examined regarding the technical branch of the P. W. D. Accounts.

The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

QUESTION OF STATE AID.

The monthly meeting of the Bombay Co-operative Housing Association was held yesterday at the Improvement Trust Office, when Mr. S. S. Talmaki read a paper on "State Aid for Housing," in the course of which it was stated:

Whatever may be the difference of opinion among the economists and administrators regarding the question of the State or the municipalities owning or constructing peoples' houses, there is now a growing agreement on the point that unless Government afforded the necessary aid and facilities, any increase in the supply of houses for people of small means would be impossible, and that a satisfactory solution of the housing problem would be increasingly difficult. State aid for encouraging the supply of peoples' houses in European countries has now become an established fact. The modes of such aid have mainly taken the following lines:—

1. Financial Aid.—(a) By loans (1) to local authorities, as in Great Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Sweden and Norway; (2) to Building Associations and Co-operative Societies, as in Great Britain, Germany, France, Denmark and Italy; (3) to employers, as in Great Britain and Germany; (4) to individuals, as in Great Britain, Germany, Austria and Norway. (b) By lending money on *second mortgages*, as in Germany and Austria. (c) By subscribing to the shares and guaranteeing the bond issues of co-operative building societies, as in Germany.

2. Land Policy.—By acquiring building land directly or through local authorities, and selling and letting it out on easy terms for encouraging the construction of sanitary buildings, as in Germany, Austria, Italy and Holland.

3. Fiscal Exemptions—especially by exempting workmen's dwellings from taxes, as in Germany, France, Italy, Belgium and Denmark.

4. Special facilities to State employees, by constructing buildings for rental or sale or by advances of loans on easy terms for the erection or purchase of buildings, as in Germany and Austria.

By these various methods the Governments of European and other countries have spent millions out of public funds for increasing the supply of sanitary homes for the people. The most important method of State aid in most of these countries consists of special facilities, such as long term loans at a low rate of interest, sale or lease of land on easy terms, guaranteeing interest on loan bonds, exemption of taxes on houses for the first few years, in favour of co-operative societies and public utility associations, whose dividends on share capital are limited to 4 to 5 per cent. per annum at the most.

To the arguments which some people advance against State aid for peoples' homes, the experience of all the countries who have tried it will afford an effective answer.

All civilised Governments have now realised their responsibility in this direction, and have been bestowing on the housing question the same degree of anxious attention as on any other matter of public importance. The various reports of the Commissions and Committees appointed by different governments from time to time have invariably emphasised the need of State aid for housing. As an indication of the modern tendency showing the point of view of the State regarding the subject, we may refer to the Insurance Act of England, which provides that where any excessive sickness in any locality is proved to be due to the negligence of the local authority, the Insurance Commissioners have power to recover the cost of the excessive sickness from that body. From this it is clear that the State, and through it its delegates the local authorities, have come to recognise most clearly their absolute duty to safeguard, in so far as they can, the health of the dwellers within their areas.

That the housing problem is no more a parochial, but a national and even an international question is amply testified by the fact that International Congresses are being held from time to time to consider the subject in all its bearings. From the first Congress held at Paris in 1889 to the one held in 1913 at the Hague, all have been emphasising the larger and far-reaching effects involved in the satisfactory solution of the problem and the urgency of the State aid required for the purpose.

PANTHER KILLED WITH SPEARS.

SHIKAR IN SIND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

Mr. H. L. Newman, Deputy Conservator of Forests in Sind, writes to the "Daily Gazette":—Sportsmen will be interested to know that a male panthor was killed on the afternoon of the 2nd instant by two men armed with spears and aided by a number of dogs. I myself arrived in camp in the immediate vicinity of the 3rd instant, saw the animal and measured it. It was eight feet in length from nose to tip of tail and a very fine specimen and the villagers, who attacked it with such very insufficient weapons, were fortunate in escaping scatheless. The matter is of considerable interest in that the large carnivora have not been found for many years in the forests proper of the Indus valley and this one appeared east of the Indus and also east of the Fuleli Canal far from the known habitation (the Kohistan) of such animals of the kind as still remain in Sind.

Monday being the birthday of Shri Krishna Kumar Sinhji, the heir-apparent of Bhavnagar was observed as a holiday throughout the Bhavnagar State.

INDUSTRIES COMMISSION.

VISIT TO BENGAL AND TATA IRON AND STEEL WORKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

The members of the Industries Commission returned to Calcutta this morning from Sakchi by a special train on Saturday. They inspected the Bengal Iron and Steel Company's Works at Kulti of which Messrs. Martin and Co., are the managing agents. The same day they visited the Kumarshubi Engineering Works and Sibca Brick Works at Barakar. Sir R. N. Mukherjee and Mr. Martin took the party over the Iron and Steel Works and explained the working in the several departments. The members were afterwards entertained at breakfast and tea by the manager.

The Commission arrived at Sakchi on Sunday morning to inspect the Tata Iron and Steel Works. They were received by Mr. Tutwiler and Mr. B. J. Padshah of Tata and Sons. They spent the whole day in inspecting the different parts of the town, workmen's dwellings, coolie quarters, officers' quarters, technical school the institutes, the hospital and pumping station on Monday morning.

The members were taken round the Works in an observation car and were shown round by Mr. Tutwiler, who explained the detailed working of various departments. Dr. MacWilliam, Government Metallurgical Inspector stationed at Sakchi, also accompanied the party. The Commission inspected the coke-ovens, bye-product plants, manufacture of sulphuric acid, ammonium sulphate, coal tar, the extension works, the proposed site of the location of the new plate and sheet. The blast furnaces, (physical and chemical laboratories) the powerhouse and bar mills. In the afternoon they inspected the open hearths, the blooming and rail mills, the finishing end, the machine shop the foundries and Government testing station. The Commission was highly satisfied with the result of their visit and expressed gratitude to Mr. Tutwiler for the very interesting time they spent at Sakchi.

ANARCHISTS' WAR FUND.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT AT EXTORTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

At the High Court to-day Justices Teunon and Chaudhuri were engaged in hearing an appeal in a political case in which Tarapada Bhattacharjee was convicted by the Sessions Judge of Comilla of attempt at extortion and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Advocate-General represented the Crown and Mr. J. N. Roy defended the accused.

The appellant was formerly a student of the Scottish Churches College in Calcutta and is the son of a Munsiff who was at one time posted at Comilla, Mr. Roy in opening the case said, originally the accused was charged with extortion, attempted extortion and dacoity. One assessor found him not guilty of all charges, while the other found him guilty of attempted extortion and the Sessions Judge accepted the verdict of the second assessor. The prosecution story was that on the evening of the 29th May last Mr. Hart, Police Superintendent,, with Mr. Wright, Additional Police Superintendent, took their stand concealed on the verandah of the dak bungalow. Mr. Hart had previously despatched to the locality a party of armed police who were posted concealed in the neighbourhood. Mr. Hart had received certain information that on that evening two men on cycles who would probably be armed with revolvers,, would come to meet and take from two other men a considerable sum of money which the latter had been induced to contribute to the anarchists' cause by threats. The information proved to be correct.

After Mr. Hart and Mr. Wright had been waiting a short time, they observed two cyclists coming from the direction of the town. As they approached the dak bungalow, Mr. Hart and Mr. Wright stepped out into the road and called out to them to stop. They paid no heed and Mr. Wright pursued one man and struck him with a twelve bore gun, knocking him off the bicycle. The man picked himself up and ran down a slope of the road into a pool of mud and water. The other cyclist also ran there and began to open fire with a revolver. Mr. Hart returned the fire as also other policemen. After an exchange of shots both sides ceased fire. Meanwhile Mr. Wright secured the first man who is the present appellant. No trace of the other man could be found. In the neighbourhood the police found a revolver and several mauser cartridges. One passer-by was fatally wounded. In the person of the accused was found a letter written by one Harendra Sircar stating that he was sending Rs. 1,000 through his son Bepin. The statement of Bepin elicited the fact that in May last Harendra received a registered letter containing a printed form with blanks filled in manuscript, announting that he had been appointed a Commissariat Officer in connection with the war for the establishment of a new kingdom in India and that he was to contribute Rs. 7,000 to the fund The demand was enforced with threats to his life and property if he failed. Harendra being afraid sent his son to make the payment. Mr. Roy then read the judgment. The case is proceeding.

MR. GALSTAUN'S BATTLEHURST.

DROPS DOWN DEAD.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 9.

Battlehurst (br e h) belonging to Mr. Galstaun dropped down dead this morning after a gallop with the same owner's Shiningway. An Indian boy who rode him was hurt and removed to the hospital.

LORD & LADY WILLINGDON.

ARRIVAL AT KARACHI.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Jan. 9.

H. M. S. Northbrook with the Governor and Lady Willingdon on board, arrived off Karachi at 1 p.m. to-day.

At 3 p.m. the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind, Colonel Martin, G. O. C., Karachi, Mr. E. M. Pratt, Judicial Commissioner, and Mr. J. C. Mules, Chairman of the Port Trust, proceeded on board to receive their Excellencies.

At 3-15 p.m. their Excellencies accompanied by Miss Egerton, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, the Commissioner in Sind, the General Officer Commanding the Judicial Commissioner, the Chairman of the Port Trust, Staff Surgeon McCowen, R.N., and Captain Laverton, A.-D.-C., left the ship and proceeded to No. 1 War Hospital.

On arrival their Excellencies were met by Colonel Philson, Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, Officer Commanding the Hospital, and Major Whitaker.

Their Excellencies inspected the hospital and annexe afterwards proceeding to Government House for tea.

At 5-15 p.m. their Excellencies accompanied by Mrs. Kemball, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis and Captains Laverton and Studd, A.-D.-C.'s visited the Sind Women's Branch War and Relief Fund.

At 7 p.m. their Excellencies returned to H. M. S. Northbrook. Their Excellencies dined with the Hon. Mr. Lawrence, Commissioner in Sind, at Government House at 8-45 p.m. Their Excellencies were accompanied by Captains Laverton and Studd, A.-D.-C.'s.

The following were invited to meet their Excellencies to tea at Government House this afternoon:—Mrs. Kemball, Lieut.-Colonel Clark and Mrs. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Punnett, Lieut.-Colonel Morwood, Lieut.-Colonel Chatterton, Colonel and Mrs. Rowland Martin, Major and Mrs. Dalziel Hunter, Major and Mrs. Whitaker.

The following were invited to meet their Excellencies at dinner this evening:—Mr. E. M. Pratt, Mrs. Kemball, Colonel Rowland Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Westropp, the Hon. Mr. Nicholas, Mr. and Mrs. Mules, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Stephen, Lieut.-Colonel Vanrenen, the Hon. Mr. Harchandrai, Major and Mrs. Dalziel Hunter, Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Herbert, Miss Egerton, Surgeon-General Sir Pardey Lukis, Commander Turton and Staff Surgeon McCowen, R.N.

(Continued from Column 6.)

must never forget that India and the East had ever been the home of all the religions of the world. They must never forget that religions and castes were but different paths to service and sacrifice. Dharma, the root of all religions, meant the service of the Nation through the service of the family, and through the service of the surroundings between the family and the Nation. Caste should be an indication as to duty, and not a distinction as to social position. India was the home of religion. All religions must, therefore, be at home in India, for one of the great contributions India was about to make to national life was that she would show that a Nation could unitedly include within its ranks people of many religions, owing allegiance to many saviours. The Young India Society should, therefore, lay definite emphasis on the under-lying unity of all religions, and on the fact that the more a religion was truly and purely followed, the more would there be harmony among the different faiths. It would be well to inaugurate lectures and study classes dealing with the fundamental unity of life in its religious aspect. And now was the time to begin.

The next superstition upon which Mr. Arundale laid the utmost stress, was the superstition that the Indian was naturally inferior to the European, that the colourless was a type nobler than the coloured, that white represented the height of civilization and black the depth, with brown as an intermediate stage between the two. Every generation, now living on the surface of this land, had, from babyhood upwards been breathing this noxious atmosphere. How were they to get rid of that atmosphere of inferiority which stultified the growth of India's children? First, by bringing back to the young the beauty and the grandeur of India's past, and secondly, by emphassising, every possible occasion, the fundamental unity of India and the unity of her National aspirations. Under the present system the greatness of India's past had been taken out of the history books, had been removed from the walls of the school rooms, and had been relegated to the lumber room so that it might be covered with the dust of ignorance, and might, finally, be forgotton altogether. The Young India Society must help to brush away the dust, and to bring India's past from out the lumber rooms. To do this, the Society must bear in mind two cardinal principles of National life: (1) that good Government was no substitute for Self-Government, and (2) that good education was no substitute for national education. Bearing these two great principles in mind, the Young India Society should support and organise lectures dealing with the subjects which come under these two headings. There must be lectures on India's past, lectures on India's heroes, discourses on the early forms of Government in India and attempts be made to disentagle the confusion which English writers had introduced into Indian history.

Another superstition against which the Young India Society had to fight, was the superstition that women were naturally inferior to men. He knew, full well, to what extent the Indian woman was, in the true Indian household, honoured and revered. But they must boldly face the fact that the political regeneration of the country was waiting for the return of the Indian woman to her rightful place in the National life. It was all very well to have an Indian National Congress, but so long as it was almost exclusively composed of men, it would not be able to accomplish much. Mr. Arundale concluded his address by referring to the superstition about the depresses classes.

THE YOUNG INDIA SOCIETY.

MR. ARUNDALE'S INAUGURAL ADDESS.

SOME SUPERSTITIONS.

Mr. G. S. Arundale delivered an inaugural address to the Young India Society yesterday with Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey in the Chair.

The Chairman in introducing the lecture paid him a high tribute of praise and said that he had not known in all his School and College career one who, like Mr. Arundale, was a teacher in every sense of the term and he referred in passing to the aims and objects of the Young India Society whose motto was "For God, Crown and Country." He also announced that Mrs. Besant had consented to become the patron of the Society and read the following address to be presented to her by the Society:—

Revered Madam,—We, the President and Members of the Young India Society, Bombay, beg to express to you our grateful thanks on having kindly consented to become the Patron of our Society. We consider it a rare privilege to be permitted, however humbly, to be associated with you. We had wished you were here to inspire us in person by your high example and noble devotion to the cause of the Motherland. We regret that circumstances, which have been the result of misunderstanding and misrepresentation of the great cause you represent, have made it impossible for us to share the joy and the privilege of having you in our midst to-day.

We beg to assure you that we look upon you as our revered guide, philosopher and friend. By your patient and unwearied toil, by your constant care and watchfulness, you have contributed, as few have done, to the making of modern Young India; you have given us our national ideals; you have taught us to respect and reverence our elders; you have made us sympathise with the poor and the weak and the suffering; you have instilled into our minds a passionate love and devotion to the Motherland; you have showed us by your courageous example how to be tolerant of and to have reverence for other religions and faiths; you have taught us to view the problems of life from the standpoint of religion; and you have above all restored to us our sense of true Dharma.

Deeply as we regret the distance that separates us, we cannot help feeling comforted in the thought that though physically away you are always present before our minds eyes as the personification of all the high ideals that we have imbibed, as one especially whose immense love for the Motherland enables her to work whole-heartedly for the amelioration of the lot of her children, and for securing to them their rightful place in the Great British Empire, to render possible the fullest expression of their capacities for the benefit of humanity, at the utter disregard of official disfavour, misunderstanding and even suffering and calumny.

It would be mere presumption on our part, humble as we are, even to make an attempt to do all that you have done, and are doing, for the sake of the Motherland, and for the sake of Truth, but determined as we are to fashion our lives after yours we are sure that nothing will deter us from pledging ourselves to the service of the Motherland, and in doing so, your self-sacrifice, your courage, your firmness, and your utter subordination of all other interests to Dharma, will always serve as a beacon light in the inevitably thorny path which we have taken upon ourselves to tread.

May we be permitted to trust that in all our undertakings in the service of the Motherland, and in the work of our Society you shall not only evince the keenest interest, as you have done in all good work, but that your blessings will always be with us.

POLITICS AND STUDENTS.

Mr. Arundale in the course of his address said that their principle task in India at the present time was not so much to invent new methods of growth, to establish new ideals, to introduce into India that which had never existed before. Their task was rather to get rid of certain superstitions which had surrounded them for many years, and under whose influence many generations of Indians had been growing. They were often told by the foreigner that India was a superstitious country. All countries were superstitious. In his opinion many of the superstitions which India accepted as gospel truth, had come from the West. He considered it the duty of the Young India Society to strike at the root of some of the more prominent superstitions.

The first superstition that the Young India Society had to attack, was the superstition that the word "politics" meant that which their bureaucratic friends tell them that it meant. They had told them, —though not in so many words,—that politics meant opposition to themselves. Therefore, no loyal people must take part in politics. They did not put it quite as bluntly as that, for what they actually said was that now was not the time for politics. The average Indian swallowed this as he swallowed many other things that the bureaucrat told him, but it was, nevertheless, a superstition and must be got rid of. The literal meaning of "politics" was the science of the organisation and growth of the State. The young citizens, from whose ranks the members of the Young India Society were mainly drawn, had everything to do with the affairs of this State, at least so far as regards understanding them. To a certain extent he had the duty of taking an active part in politics, inasmuch as it was his duty to engage in social service, and social service was the basis of the welfare of the State. It was certainly not the business of members of the Young India Society to proclaim from the public platform their views as to the details of Government, nor was it their province to pronounce for or against any special points of policy. But it was their bounden duty to prepare for the time when they would have to take an active share in the government of the country by studying all the most important problems that faced the elder citizens to-day, however controversial those problems might be. So he would earnestly request the Young India Society not to be afraid of holding classes for the study of political questions, however vexed those might be, under the auspices of trusted elders.

FUNDAMENTAL UNITY OF ALL RELIGIONS.

Members of the Young India Society

(Continued in Column 5.)

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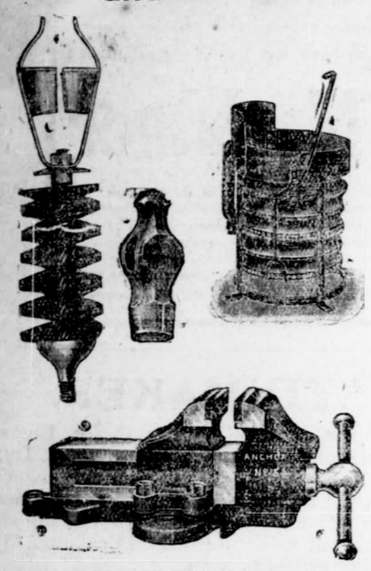

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WHERE MOBILITY IS GIVEN PLAY.

There are signs that events may soon compel a reversion, or at least a modification of the policy of "Westernism" by which the Allies were content with a passive policy in the East while adopting forcing tactics in the West. An important and suggestive article on this subject by an extremely competent French writer appears in the current issue of "The New Europe," a weekly paper devoted to the study of foreign politics.

After discussing the vital importance to the Allies of defeating German ambitions in the East, the writer goes on to say:—

Is it surprising, in view of the still unsolved problem of our Western front, that we should be tempted by the battle-fields of the East, whereupon warfare—as the Germans are demonstrating at this moment—is still possible? A secondary theatre of war? A theatre of war where one can act and conquer is never secondary. If the conclusion seems to emerge from the lessons of twenty eight months of war, it is that mobility, if not movement, can alone lead to victory. To attack at several points at once or at different points, before the enemy has time to parry the blow, to form a common reserve of heavy artillery which could be be rapidly transported from one end of the front to the other, to multiply behind the lines the field railways which permit a sudden stroke with all the advantages of surprise—it is thus that one may hope, not to reproduce the victories of the past, but to renew them by modern methods. The brilliant and inexpensive victories recently won before Verdun show what may be expected from this method.

THE SINGLE FRONT.

But must we not enlarge it and extend it to the immense line which extends from the coast of Flanders to the Archipelago and from the Baltic to the Dobrudja? To propose energetic operations in the East is nothing else than to apply to the "Single Front" which must be made a reality, the principles which the experiences of the war have taught to our best generals on the relatively narrow sectors where they command. It is natural that each of them dreams above all of the sectors where he keeps guard and does not like to divert from it one battalion or battery; and yet what would he do if his subordinates were immobilised by similar scruples at the moment of combat?

Mobility is victory to-day as ever. The Germans owe their greatest successes to their mobility, rendered easier by their central position and their admirable system of railways. Napoleon used to say that he won his victories with the legs of his soldiers. We must gain ours, at all costs, with our railways, our transport and our ships. When we are told of the difficulties of a Balkan campaign are we sure of having done what is necessary to solve the problem of transport? Are there, then, no railways in France, in Italy, and even in Greece, and can they not even be improved if necessary? In the same way is it not possible to multiply the means of communication behind our Eastern Army, in order to facilitate its revictualling and its movements? We cannot demand the impossible. But at a time such as the present we must exhaust every effort of imagination and of will before admitting that what is necessary is impossible. How many things would be impossible if we had to rely upon short-sightedness or sloth!

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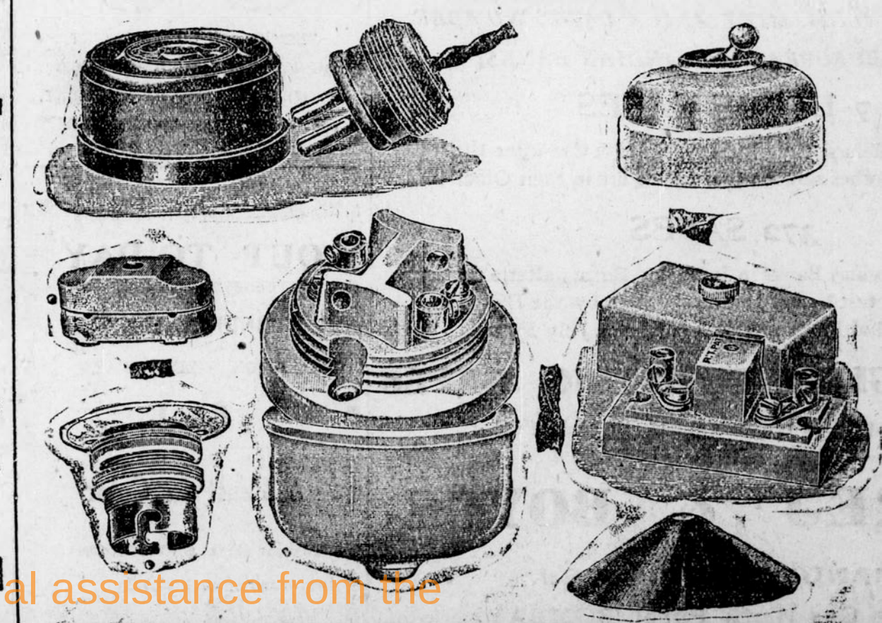

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